PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Dâks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

No. 54,776.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
17th July	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	..
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA ...	10612
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	..
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	9600
14th "	ARABIA	7908	.....	..
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	CORANA	6610	.....	..
4th Septr.	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA ...	9805
11th "	CALEDONIA ...	7858	.....	..
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA ...	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	..
2nd Octr.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10690
9th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	..

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES Booked without charge.

BERTHS Carefully Selected.

HANDBOOK Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.

BAGGAGE Shipped and Insured.

PASSENGERS Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORRBRI	5,423	G. Brazzanovich	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Olivuk	1st Sept. 1909
KORRBRI	5,423	G. Brazzanovich	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719		1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KORRBRI	5,423	G. Brazzanovich	1st Dec. 1909
TRAGA	5,895	G. Ginbec	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* F. FERDINAND	5,046	R. Nitsche	28th July, 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS.

Are issued, to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE transhipat TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers' Season (March, April and May) all the Steamers of the direct Line will call on their Homeward voyages first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6,350	S. Tarabochia	24th July 1909

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to:

W. DENSO,
Agent,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Leave Liverpool	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Karachi **	..	..	..	July 24
B. City of Delhi **	June 22	July 20	For Calcutta	..
E. Merton Hall **	..	..	..	Aug. 2
B. C. City of Benares **	June 29	July 22	July 27	Aug. 14
A. Trafford Hall **	July 10	Aug. 2	August 7	Aug. 23
E. City of Agra **	July 17	..	..	Aug. 24
C. City of Glasgow **	July 27	Aug. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras **	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 6	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta **	Augt. 18	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
E. Merton Hall **	Septr. 28	..	..	Nov. 8
A. City of Vienna **	Septr. 21	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	..
B. C. City of Athens **	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 2	Nov. 18
B. C. City of London **	Oct. 14	Nov 2	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall **	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
B. C. City of York **	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 22	Dec. 10
B. C. City of Glasgow.	Nov. 8	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra **	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec. 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras **	Nov. 27	Dec. 21	Jan. 5	..
C. City of Manchester.	Dec. 17	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb, 1

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. SATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld,

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon. 19th July	noon.
DUMRA	1,695	Thur 22nd July	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 23rd July	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on Monday 19th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, and Bushire.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly)

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 22nd July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera and Basrah, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "M. MEANATCHY," 2,111 tons, sailing on or about 20th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

16th July, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug, 1909
NERA	5,588	Martin	20th Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	X	28th Oct. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	25th Nov. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	23rd Dec. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	20th Jan. 1910

THURSDAY

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,588	Martin	16th July 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	X	13th Aug. "

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD.
Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	26th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6389	J. Hamilton	10th Aug, 1909.
ELYSIA	6348	A. Haig	23rd Aug, 1909.
MASSILLIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6389	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
ELYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

Schedule of the revised rates of fares from Bombay to Homeward ports by the Anchor Line steamers :—

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413
Bombay to Portsaid	446
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool	605
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles	653
Bombay to New York	808
Bombay to Suez and back	627
Bombay to Portsaid and back ...	677
Bombay to Liverpool and back ...	990
Bombay to London via Marseilles and back from Liverpool	1,038
Bombay to New York and back	1,340

The Advertised Rates to Portsaid include a Free Pass between Portsaid and Cairo.

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM. & Co.,
AGENTS. Bombay.

THE NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL.

Tuition by EXPERTS.

For Prospectuses, etc.,

Apply to MANAGER,

NATIONAL TYPEWRITING SCHOOL,

Church Gate Street,

BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £2,800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan	Foochow
Bombay	Calcutta	Saigon
Karachi	Singapore	Shanghai
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Tientsin
Madras	Bangkok	Hankow
Rangoon	Batavia	Yokohama
Colombo	Sourabaya	Kobe
Penang	Manilla	New York
Thaipeh (Formosa)	Cebu (Philippines)	
Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

J. GREIG.
AGENT.

Esplanade Road, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YOLOLO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum secured amounts to Rs 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000 000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... " 15,500 000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Asano-Hoten (Osaka)	Liverpool	Peking
Chefoo	Lyons	San Francisco
Dairen (Dalny)	Mangalore	Shanghai
Hankow	Moji	Tientsin
Kanazuka	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	New York	
Kowloon	Osaka	
London	Penang (Port Arthur)	

LONDON BANKERS :—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted,

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager;

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE ARMY CLOCK.

LIKE the Carriage Clock will go in any position packed up in a Trunk or Box, it has a well finished and a superior quality of lever movement, in the manufacture of which the utmost individual care is bestowed. The objects chiefly aimed at in THE ARMY CLOCK are still greater portability and subordinating decorative appearance altogether to utility. THE ARMY CLOCK has a strong, well finished solid lever movement, enamelled dial with bold figures, goes for eight days, the striking clocks strike the hours and half hours, is enclosed in a solid outer leather case for travelling. The case of the clock itself is a substantial nickel drum opening at the back on a hinge to admit of winding and setting of hands.

This is a sound and serviceable Timekeeper on which the utmost dependence can be placed.

Apart from its usefulness as a travelling Clock to individual officers in the Army, and as it is a clock which will stand the roughest Camp use possible it would be invaluable as a

CAMP CLOCK

FOR
INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS,
DISTRICT OFFICERS,
MILITARY OFFICERS,
POLICE SUPERINTENDENTS,
ENGINEERS,
FOREST OFFICERS, &c., &c.

PRICES:

	Rs.
4 inch dial Striking hours and half hours	65 0 0
6 " " " " " " " "	85 0 0
4 " " Timepiece (non-striker)	55 0 0
6 " " " " "	60 0 0

10 per cent. discount for cash or V.P.P.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF - - -

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

DESIGNS AND ESTIMATES - - -

furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF - - - - - - -

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF - - - - - - -

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.,
OFFICES AND WORKS
Covering over 16,000 Square Yards.
Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHER'S

RESTAURANT & CONFECTIONERY,

25-27-29 Ghurch Gate Street, BOMBAY.

FRUITS for DESSERT.

		Rs.	a.
Crystallised Assorted Fruits	Per lb.	1	8
French Fruits in Syrup—Apricots, Peaches, Pears, Macedoine, Reine Claude, Raspberries, Cherries	per bot.	1	12
"All Gold" Brand Californian Fruit (large 2½ lbs. tins), Bartlett Pears, Lemon Cling, Peaches, Apricots, Queen Anne Cherries, etc.	per tin	1	0
Excelsior Peeled Muscat Grapes	per tin	1	0
Evaporated Stewed Prunes	per tin	1	0
Cherries in Maraschino	per bot.	1	12
Finest Muscotel Raisins	per large jar	2	0
Finest Almonds and Raisins	" "	2	8
French Plums	per jar	1	4

SEND FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Telegrams—"MONGI BROS., BOMBAY," Telephone No. 325.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

36,300 miles without a hitch
ON BRITISH

Dunlops

Mr. C. Friswell, of Friswell (1906), Limited, 1, Albany Street, N.W., wrote on June 14th, 1909, as follows: "With reference to the fleet of 6-cylinder 'Standard' cars that were placed at the disposal of the Imperial Press Conference, we are pleased to tell you that although an aggregate of 21,300 miles has been completed, there has not been a single hitch of any description with the Dunlop tyres."

On June 18th, Messrs. Friswell stated that "the 'Standard' cars had completed a further aggregate of 15,000 miles, making a grand total of 36,300 miles, without the slightest trouble whatever."

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE US FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST AND "HINTS ON TYRES."

GALVD, BLACK AND CAST IRON PIPES

ANGLES, BARS, PLATES, RIVETS, BOLTS, ETC.

RAILINGS IN CAST AND WROT IRON

LAVATORIES, BATHS, SINKS, CLOSETS, ETC.

IRON ROOF TRUSSES, TANKS, ETC.

CEMENT AND FLOORING TILES

KITE AND CONTRACTOR'S PUMPS

& ALL HARDWARE STORES

COCKS, SLUICE VALVES, ETC.

JACOB'S CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.

THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL
POONA.

Select Hotel for European Gentry only.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.

Importers of:—

KEROSINE OIL.
PETROL.
LIQUID FUEL.
PARAFIN WAX, &c.

"SILVERLIGHT" CASE OIL 150° — FOR BUNGALOW USE.

"RISING-SUN" KEROSINE — FOR ALL ILLUMINATING PURPOSES

"SHIP" BRAND KEROSINE — FOR LIGHTING SHOPS

"COBRA AND SWAN" KEROSINE — FOR OIL ENGINES.

"SHELL" BRAND PETROL — HIGHEST WORKING RESULTS.

LIQUID FUEL — FOR DIESEL OIL ENGINES.

"PESTERINE" — FOR PLAGUE PREVENTION.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., Ld.
GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of MINOR PROFESSORSHIP in Physics, at the Grant Medical College, carrying a remuneration of Rs. 200 per mensem. The Professor will have to teach the subject of Physics, both theoritically and practically, to students reading for the Preliminary Scientific Examination, vide Rule 45 (c), Bombay University Calendar, 1908-09, Vol. I, page 111.

The applications will be received by the Undersigned not later than 31st July, 1909.

H. P. DIMMOCK, M.D., Lieut-Colonel, I.M.S., Principal, Grant Medical College.

Bombay, 15th July, 1909.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS are required for the SUPPLY of an average amount of 900 maunds per mensem of DRY FIREWOOD, for the use of 109th Infantry, at Santa-Cruz. To be delivered monthly in bulk at Santa-Cruz Native Infantry Lines.

For details apply to—

THE OFFICER COMMANDING, 109th Infantry, Santa Cruz.

Santa-Cruz (Bombay), 13th July, 1909.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

HENRY REDWOOD BRAGG, late an Inspector, in the employ of the Bombay Municipality, European.

FERGUS ERSKINE ROSE, late Abkari Inspector, Railway Beat, Anand.

GOVIND VASTA, late of Bahrain, Hindu Inhabitant, a goldsmith.

JOHN VIEGAS, late of the Irrigation Department, Poona, District Poona.

ABBA ABOO, late of Bombay, Cutchi Memon, Mahomedan Inhabitant, Cloth and Piece-goods Merchant.

AGNES LEONORA MARY RALPH, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a Spinster.

SUNDERABAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Phonograph Exhibitor.

Mrs. ALICE MARY JOSEPHINE MASON, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant, a widow.

JOHN JOSEPH D'ALMAIDA, late of Bandra, East Indian Inhabitant,

DUNCAN ROBERT WOLSELEY GORDON, late Lieutenant, 7th Gurkha Rifles, Quetta.

All persons having Claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their Claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All Claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the Assets of the Estates will be distributed, and Claims received after that period, will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER, Administrator-General.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HIGH COURT, BOMBAY, THE 5TH DAY OF JULY, 1909.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1909.

THE RACING SEASON will consist of about 22 days racing, to be held, as follows, from July to October, 1909:—

A. About 12 EXTRA MEETINGS of which 7 will be held in July and August. (The 1st on 31st July and the 7th on 28th August. The remaining Meetings will be held in October).

B. POONA RACES, FIRST MEETING, 4 days (4th, 8th, 11th and 18th Sept.)

C. POONA RACES, SECOND MEETING, 3 days (25th and 29th Sept. and 2nd Oct.)

D. CLOSED MEETING, 2 days, (15th, and 22nd September).

Season Tickets and Books of Coupons will be issued for the above Meetings as under, and at the rates shown opposite each :—

For the WHOLE SEASON comprising A. B. C. & D.
Each Gentleman ... ... Rs. 60
Each Lady ... ... Rs. 15

For the POONA RACES & CLOSED MEETING comprising B. C. & D.
Each Gentleman ... ... Rs. 30
Each Lady ... ... Rs. 7

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and LADIES will receive Tickets.

NON-MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB will receive Books of Coupons.

2. Tickets and Books of Coupons are obtainable at the Office of the Turf Club, Race Course, Poona, or at the Gate.

3. No Tickets or Books of Coupons will be issued without payment.

DAY TICKETS.

FIRST ENCLOSURE.		SECOND ENCLOSURE.	
Single Ticket ...	Rs. 5	Single Ticket ...	Rs. 1-8
Lady	„ 2	Soldiers in Uniform ...	„ 1-0
		Lady	As. 8

1. Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

2. Special Trains from and to Bombay will run as, usual.

N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

CECIL GRAY, *Secretary, W. I. T. CLUB.*

Race Stand, Poona, 15th June, 1909.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE, ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.F.I.A., &c., Public Accountant.

E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A., (London).

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DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMS fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARUKS & CO., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

MASTER BUILDER.

The Sovereign Remedy of the present time is

AQUILA TONIC.

Rebuilds health, broken down through physical exertion, or mental over-work, or through other causes.

Supplies the wanting salts, and infuses vitality into the Cebro-spinal, and Sympathetic systems. It is a marvelous Brain-Food. Per Bot. Rs. 3-8.

F. S. MADON & CO., 170, SHAIKH MEMON ST. BOMBAY

NOTICE.

MRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay, having REMOVED from Edinburgh to "Elmswood," 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad. For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office.*

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"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—per Insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—KAUFES & Co., LD., AGENTS for the world-known "Blüthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

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DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. C. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection) "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Opps. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE. Going Concern, yielding Large Profits. A Catholic preferred. Apply to Box No. 1385, care of this paper.

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BACHELOR WANTS to share a comfortable ROOM, with lights and fans, with another Bachelor (European), in a respectable European family. Good table and every home comfort needed. Apply stating terms to "BACHELOR," care of the "Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable Estate and Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 93-95, Hornby Road, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chowkie, No 6

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—By a EUROPEAN with large experience, English and Indian, in the Draper's trade. Age 30, married, strong and energetic. Will accept post of MANAGER or CHIEF ASSISTANT in Gent's and Outfitting Department. Good testimonials. Will accept Rs. 300 with small commission to start with. Reply to "P. G.", care of this Paper.

EUROPEAN WANTS a fairly large size ROOM, with Electric Light and Fan, with Bathroom and W. C. attached, and Board. Good Table absolutely essential. References given and required. Apply stating terms and giving references to "EUROPEAN," care of this Paper.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

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EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 29/32 to 1s. 4|32. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Re. 1. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR BACHELORS.—Available at once BOARD and LODGING in a good, healthy locality, near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the Apollo Bunder; cool, airy, apartments and good table. Rs. 70 each. Apply early to Box No. 1745, care of this paper.

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WOLSELEY.—8-10 H. P., four seated, in excellent condition, complete with hood, lamps, &c.	1,800
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ORLEANS.—12 H P., 4 cylinder, 5 seats. In first class condition. Complete with hood, lamps, &c.	3,250
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OFFER THE FOLLOWING :—

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2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
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REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

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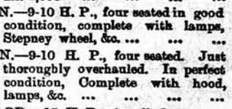

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If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

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It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

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SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

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It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
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Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

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Bombay,	Tuticorin,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar.
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Lahore	Colombo,	Nairobi.
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Re. 5 half-yearly.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

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BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... „ 17,55,000
Reserve Fund..... „ 1,80,000

LONDON BANKERS.—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES :—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows :—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK, Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept 1908.

THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.

BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and LYALLPOOR.

AGENCIES.—LONDON, CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, and in all the Principal towns in India.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 5,00,000
SUBSCRIBED „ over „ 3,66,600

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed 2 per cent. p. a.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 and 9 months at 5 and 4 1-2 per cent. respectively.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS are received at special rates of interest which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a.

HAJEES' PASSAGE FUND.—Rules on application. Special Facilities are offered to regular customers.

BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

Rules of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or any of the Branches.

AHMAD HASSAN, (Bar.-at-Law), Managing Director.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of pressure or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as right succeeds the day this may be most certainly secured by a course of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, used up, and valueless. This wonderful medicament is suitable for all ages, constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently overcome by this recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is obtainable of principal Chemists or from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Road, Hampstead, London. Price in England, 2/9. Purchasers should see that word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package.

THERAPION is now also obtainable in DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SOLD BY TERACHER & Co., BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

WANTED

AN UNDERGRADUATE, a B. A., with Sanskrit and teaching experience, and LL.B., with three years' legal practice in High Court or District Courts, Bombay Presidency, and one qualified and experienced HINDOO MIDWIFE, for Banada State service. Apply sharp with testimonials and terms to—

H. H. THE MAHARAJA SAHEB, Banada.

FOR SALE.

PUNKHAS.—TWO HANDSOME PUNKHAS of ornamental wood, each 24 feet long, used until recently in Chamber of Commerce Rooms. Going at half price to make room for Electric Fans. Each Rs. 50. Apply to— SECRETARY, Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—Register keys of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Bonds and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO., 17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR Huntly Blend, and take no other.

When you ask for Club Blend SEE THAT IT IS IN A Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.

Distillers to H.M. the King.

WILLIAM

orwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P and O Co's mail steamer Egypt, 4,178 tons, Captain F R Sammers, arrived in harbour on Friday from London with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Liebenfels, 2,857 tons, Captain H Ootmann, arrived in harbour on Friday from Hamburg &c, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ben Vrackie, 2,534 tons, Captain D. A. Hunter sailed on Friday for Hull and Rotterdam, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid sailed on Friday for Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Glenclunny, 3,067 tons, Captain J. Craig, will sail to-day for Karachi with the same bottom cargo.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Thursday, 15th July, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

THE MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD AND LIEUTENANT SHACKLETON, R. N. R.

The following letter of welcome home has been addressed by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild to the Antartic Explorer, Lieut E. H Shackleton, R. N. R., whose reply is also appended :—

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild,
16th June 1909.

Lieut E. H. Shackleton, R. N. R.

Sir,—On behalf of the Guild, and as representing the Captains and Officers of the British Merchant Service, I am directed to offer you a most sincere and cordial welcome home after the magnificent and unique feat of exploration you have performed in the Antartic whereby, through those qualities of courage, determination and resource which distinguish you and your comrades, you have reached the South Magnetic Pole, and penetrated into regions far beyond what man has ever reached before. The Guild are all-the more proud of this by reason of the fact that you, yourself, may be classed as one of their colleagues. Being a member of the Merchant Service yourself you had your predecessors in the Merchant Service whose names will for ever figure in history as brilliant explorers who planted the British Flag in very many quarters of the globe hitherto unknown. Thanks to your intrepidity and daring you have maintained the record of the Merchant Service in this way—indeed, have added great additional lustre to it. We, therefore, esteemed it a privilege to associate ourselves with the most cordial reception, which you are now receiving on returning to this country after such a memorable expedition.—I am, &c.,

T. W. MOORE,
Secretary.

London, 22nd June 1909.

T. W. Moore Esq., Secretary,
Imperial Merchant Service Guild.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 16th June on behalf of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild as representing the Captains and Officers of the British Merchant Service, to which I had the honour of belonging. I beg to thank your Guild most cordially for their very kind letter of welcome, and, as mentioned, I take this as referring to my comrades as well as myself.—I am, &c.,

H. SHACKLETON.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus.....Capt F G Bird.....R Navy
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey S
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 16.

Brockby.....2371 Batty .....R A Willis
Bendu. .....3321 Millson .....W & A G & Co
Egypt.....4178.....Summers .....P & O Co
Firoozi.....2005 Watson .....B & P S N Co
Hydra.....821 Kirsetorn.....F F Campbell & Co
Himalaya 3700 Spicer .....London 17-7 P & O Co
Islanda.....3360 Robertson.....Streem 17-7 M M & Co
Liebenfels...2857.....Ootmann.....W & A Graham & Co
Pundit .....3832 Cribbin.....I-7 T M'son & Co
Shah Jehan.....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Saif.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Strathearn.....2844 Durdin..... .....
Warora .....2565 Tipper .....M M & Co
Zinnia .....2339 Clarke.....A Yule

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 16.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Devanha...	4,785	Hayword...	Shanghai...	4-8	P & O Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommerfell...	Dundrk	20-7	J Finlay & Co
D&E Griqua...	2100	Cromo ..	L'don...	19-7	W & A G &Co
F Clan Forbes	2509	Backets.....	Chittagon.....	19-7	J Finlay & Co
G Naseri...	912	...LeMesure...	P Gulf...	19-7	B & P S N Co
H Elba.....		Capt Cacace...	Italian Man-of-War		Repairing
K Castillo.....	2339	Jones ...	Hull ...	24-7	J Finlay & Co
M Linga ...	951	Cutbush...	Karachi.....	23-7	...M M & Co
N Ahmadi...	1640	Hughes...	Jedda ...	20-7	B & P S N Co
Juba.....	134	.....	.....	.....	.....

Offside L

Shamba...1607 Butler ...Basreh ...Gulf 19-7 M M & Co

Offside M

Sharmati...524 Mahomed ...Repairing...Bo S N Co Ld
Utranji.....547 Esmail ...Repairing ...B S N Co Ld

H W P D

Saraswati...443 Ahmod...B'nagar...19-7...B S N Co Ld

M. W. D. D.

Bahadari...329...Fakeera...Karachi.. 20-7 Bo S N CoLd

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Havraise ...3549 Jacob ...Havre, &c 1-8 K N & Co
2 Scindia ...3253 Kelso ...L'pool 26-7 W & A G & Co
4 Ischia...3481 Belsito Hongkong 17-7 P & R S NCo
5 Dunster 3016 Rutter Dunkirk &c 17-7 K Nixon & Co
6 Ormsby 2730 MacCam Dunkirk 31-7 W & A G & Co
7 Birkhall ...2731 Jones ...Hull 24-7 W & A G & Co
8 Yeboshi Maru 2992.....Kon Kobe.....21-7 N Y K
9 Colaba...3899 Robertson...Antwerp 17-7 M M & Co
12 & 13 Caledonia...3529 Powell China 21-7 P & O Co
15 Glencheny...3067 Craig...Karachi...17-7 K N &Co

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Egypt s	Summers.....	London, June 25
	Liebenfels s.....	Ootmann.....	Hamburg June 13

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Ayuthia s	Curtis	Bangkok, &c
	Wildenfels s	Denker	Hamburg, &c
	Barbara s	Voss	Antwerp
	Kaiser s	Holdt	Zanzibar, &c
	Ben Vrackie s.....	Hunter.....	Hull, &c
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid ...	Karachi

The steamer Glenclunny, Craig, for Karachi, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Hydra, for Bangkok, &c.
,, Liebenfels, for Hamburg, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
3	Morven	Bombay
7	Norfolk	Calcutta
11	Obra	Calcutta
13	Vindobona	Calcutta
13	Santhia	Rangoon
13	Thongwa	Rangoon
13	Faltala	Negapatam
14	Tara	Straits
14	Mq. Bacquehein	Trieste

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Salsette with the homeward Mails of the 10th instant arrived at Aden at 4 p.m. on Thursday the 15th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Silesia, from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the 16th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS—JULY 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—2,285 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 7 bales silk kakoon and waste, K Nixon and Co ; 1,636 cwts bonemeal, Croft Mody and Co ; 101 cwts gum, J Nurbheram; 520 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Scindia s—25 bales twist K Nixon and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Scindia s—2,000 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Scindra s—105 bales skins E N Stein.

FOR HULL.

Castello s—9 tons yellow ochre, Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Havraise s—210 cwts turmeric bulbs, E Sultanally ; 150 bales cotton, Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Urquhart s—105 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co.

Ormsby s—105 bales cotton-fly, K Visram and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PORTSAID (for orders).

Clan Urquhart s—11,000 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Havraise s—504 cwts myrabollams, E Oomersey ; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—50 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Yeboshi Maru s—450 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Caledonia s—75 cwts dry fruit Hunsraj Vasanji.

FOR MOJI.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Devanha s—50 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons, 300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Devanha s—200 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co.

Yeboshi Maru s—800 bales cotton, B Shamji and Co.

Ischia s—9 bales cotton, Vatcha Ghandy and Sons.

FOR OSAKA.

Yeboshi Maru s—145 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

Devanha s—300 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ischia s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

Caledonia s—150 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales twist, C Bhowanidas.

Yeboshi Maru s—800 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 17th July.

155. Detail for the week ending 24th instant :—

Monday, 19th instant.—"G" Coy. Parade outside the Gymkhana at 7-15 a.m.

II "M" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

III "K" Coy. (Scottish High School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-50 p.m.

IV. Practice for Buglers on the Maidan at 8-30 p.m

Tuesday, 20th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p.m.

II "L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-45 p. m.

III For Recruits of "G" Coy. at the Cathedral High School at 6-30 p.m.

Wednesday 21st instant—"M" Coy Parade on Coy parade ground at 3-45 p. m,

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4 p. m.

Thursday, 22nd instant—"L" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 8 a.m.

II "I" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 4-15 p. m.

Friday, 23rd inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. parade ground at 3-30 p.m.

II "H" Coy. Parade on Coy. parade ground at 12 noon.

III. All Recruits of the current season to parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 p.m.

Subject for the week.—Physical Training without arms.

156. Resignations—The undernamed having left the Station are struck off the strength of the Corps :—

No 5735 Sergt G Catley, No 5517 Sergt F Rickwood, No 6123 Cadet O R Arklie, No 6859 Cadet O Adie, No 5725 Cadet G Bartlay, No 5518 Cadet C Carter, No 5854 Cadet E Casling, No 6188 Cadet E Critchell, No 6573 Cadet A Dennett, No 6249 Cadet B Dennett, No 5503 Cadet B Jewell, No 5981 Cadet G Jennings, No 5312 Cadet V F Murrey, No 6533 Cadet J Mulrooney. No 5849 Cadet J R Pollard, and No 6108 Cadet W Wilshaw, "H" Coy.

No 5885 Lce Corpl A Anderson, No 6043 Cadet A Nicholson, No 6583 Cadet R Plunkett, No 6322 Cadet C Plunkett, and No 6815 Cadet M Stewart, "I" Coy.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

Pilotage Statement :—

	For week ending 2nd July 1909.	Total from 1st April to 2nd July 1909	For week ending 2nd July 1908.	Total from 1st April to 2nd July 1908.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	18	302	19	300
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	11	301	16	293
Vessels transported	10	218	14	214
Vessels attended to	3	15	...	32
Vessels warped	...	9	...	5

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ASKWITH—June 26, at 12 Hans Crescent, S. W., the wife of George Ranken Askwith, K. C. of a daughter.

EVANS—June 26, at 10 Harley House, Regent's Park, W., the wife of Arthur Evans, M.S., M.D., F.R.C.S. of a son.

FAIRHURST—June 24, at Tintwistle Vicarage, to Rev. J. W. and Mrs. Fairhurst, of a daughter.

JOY—June 27, at Littlebourne Vicarage, Kent, the wife of the Rev. P. Claud Joy, of a son.

MAGDONALD—June 27, at Armadale Castle, Isle of Skye, the wife of the Hon. Godfrey Macdonald, of a son.

MAY—June 22, at Ermine House, Boyston, Herts, the wife of O. W. May, of Hong Keng, of a daughter.

YOUNG—June 26, at Stillyans, Hereham Road, Sussex, the wife of Major F. H. Young, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BARKER-HAHLO—BEAUCHAMP—June 22, at Langley Church, Hermon Barker-Hahlo to Sheila Ginevra, daughter of Sir Reginald Beauchamp, Bart.

BOLTON—INGLIS—June 23, at St. John's Church, Meads, Eastbourne, C. W. Bolton, C.S.I., late Civil Service of India, to Violet, widow of T. Inglis, late Civil Service of India.

GIRDLESTONE—CHATTERTON—June 26, at the Parish Church of Wimbledon, Gathorne Robert Girdlestone, M.A., B.M. (Oxon), M.R.C.S., to Ina Mabel, daughter of George Chatterton, Esq., J.P.

GRUBBE—SEYMOUR LUCAS—June 23, at St. Mary's, Kilburn, Capt. Laurence Carrington Grubbe, late of 1st Bedfordshire Regt., to Marie Ellen, daughter of Seymour Lucas, R.A.

HOTHAM—WILMER—June 23, at St. George's Church, Brede, Sussex, John Clarence Hotham, lieutenant, 4th Indian Cav., to Margaret Emily Anne, daughter of Mr. Wilmer.

MACKENZIE-PENDEREL—DICKINSON—June 23, at Fulham, Alan, son of Major Mackenzie-Penderel, to Mildred Eliza, daughter of Mr. W. P. Dickinson.

PARKER—BOWES-LYON—June 24, at Holy Trinity, Brompton, Alfred Ernest Parker, 10th Royal Hussars, to Joan Isobel Margaret, daughter of the late Hon. Ernest Powes-Lyon (his Majesty's Diplomatic Service).

DEATHS.

DAUBENEY—June 28, at Trewern House, Clarence Parade, Southsea, widow of Major F. S. Daubeney. 44th and 55th Foot.

HART—June 27, at The Grey House, Stamford, Major Herbert Hart (late 4th Royal Irish Fusiliers), aged 59.

MACKENZIE—June 25, at Kennscoil, Dunkeld, Perthshire, Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, Third Baronet, of Delvine, aged 69.

WALSH—June 17, at Guidfa House, Radnorshire, Major the Hon. Charles Edward Walsh, Chief Constable of Radnorshire, late Rifle Brigade, son of Lord Ormathwaite.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HOOPER—July 12, at Sylverton, Mussoorie, the wife of A. E. Hooper, of a daughter.

HAWKINS—July 13, at 33, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of F. G. Hawkins, of a son.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All Letters connected with payments of subscription, rates of subscription, delivery of copies of the paper and change of Address should invariably be addressed to THE GENERAL MANAGER and SECRETARY, "Bombay Gazette," (Post Box No. 209) Green Street, Bombay and NOT to the Editor.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 11-50m., 11-28s.; Low water, 4-38m., 5-50s.

Harwood League Football : Commercial Gymkhana vs. Y. M. C. A., Cooperage.

Bothwick's Farewell Concert and Dance, Framji Cowasji Hall.

Bombay Gymkhana Cricket : "A" Team vs. Grant Medical College, Home. "B" Team vs. New High School, Away.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h.18m.; High water, 0-28s.; Low water, 5-19m., 6-31s.

Cricket : Parsi Gymkhana vs. Hindu Gymkhana, Hindu Gymkhana Ground.

Maxim : "If you would succeed in business you must persevere and you must work hard."—W. WHITELEY.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, 17th, 4h. 14-6m,. p.m.; First Quarter 25th, 5h. 15-3m. p. m.: in Perigee, 8th, 1-5h. a.m.; in Apogee, 23rd 11-8h., a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday July 19.—Harwood League Football : Parel Gymkhana vs. The Hornets, Oval. Sun rises, 6h. 11m ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m.; High water, 0-10m., 1-2s ; Low water, 5-58m., 7-8s.

Tuesday, July 20.—Harwood League Football : Parel Gymkhana vs. Gymkhana, Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. ; High water, 0-50m., 1-33s.; Low water, 6-35m., 7-42s.

Wednesday, July 21.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. Bombay Mud Sports, 5-30 p.m. Harwood League Football ; Government Telegraph vs. R. A., Cooperage. Sun rises, 6h. 11m. ; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. ; High water, 1-28m., 2-2s ; Low water, 7-11m., 8-15s.

Thursday, July 22.—Sun rises, 6h. 12m.; Sun sets, 7h. 18m. ; High water, 2-5m., 2-30s. Low water, 7-46m., 8-50s.

THE STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—The usual class of the Brotherhood will meet to-morrow, Sunday, at 9 a.m. (S.T.), where, Mr. Mirza A. H. Khan, B.A., LL.B., will conduct the class and will expound Emerson's Essays.

SOUTH INDIAN ASSOCIATION.—The inaugural meeting of the Association is fixed for to-day, Saturday, at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) in the Y. M. C. A. Hall (Byculla Branch, near Parsee Statue). Mr. B. Raghavayya B. Sc., L L. B., will preside, All South Indians are cordially invited to attend.

THE STUDENTS' UNION.—A meeting of the Students' Union will be held on Monday at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), at Sir Mangaldas' House, when Mr. C. N. Pandya, B. A., will deliver a lecture on "Social Life at College." The Rev. Dr. Mackichan, M.A., D.D., LL.D., will be in the chair.

INDIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—An extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Manufacturing Company, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon at No.12, Humman Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Munmohundas Ramjee presiding. The special resolution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on June 16th was confirmed.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan, per s. s. "Ischia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 8 a. m. to-morrow, Sunday.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. "Caledonia," will be closed at the General Post Office at 9-30 a. m. on Wednesday the 21st instant.—Parcel mail for China closes at the New General Post Office at 8-30 a. m. the same day.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day :—

March.....Under Freedom's Flag.... Nowowieskie
Overture.....Semiramide .....Rossini
Serenade.....Italienne .....Czibulk
Selection.....Reminiscences of Savoy . Sullivan
Valse Intermezzo .....Rouge et Noir ..... Lotler
Selection.....The Shamrock .....Myddleton
Polka .....De Los Toreros.....Navarra

A STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLAR.—Mr. Balkrishna Bhasker Pradhan has been nominated by the Government of India to a State Technical Scholarship from this Presidency to go to England to complete his study of Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Mr. Pradhan passed his L.E.E. Examination from the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute in the year 1907, having obtained the Lord Reay Gold Medal and is at present a senior Fellow in that Institute. He belongs to the Somawanshi Kshatria Pathare community and is a nephew of Mr. Ramchandra Bhasker Mantri, a Justice of the Peace and a Municipal Councillor, under whose care and support Mr. Pradhan received his education.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE MAHARAO OF SIROHI.—His Highness Sir Kesari Singhjee, K. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., Maharao Saheb Bahadurjee, the Maharao of Sirohi, Rajputana, who had been to England returned to Bombay yesterday by the P. & O. Co's mail steamer "Egypt." A large member of His Highess's subjects, now residing in Bombay, were present at the Carnac Bunder to great him. As His Highness landed at the Bunder he was garlanded and the Imperial Band played a selection of music. His Highness then drove in a carriage and four to Jasmin Lodge, Malabar Hill, where he is expected to remain for about a week and then he will proceed to his capital. A public meeting of the Marwari Mahajan subjects of the Maharao Saheb Bahadur of Sirohi, will be held at Madhav Bag at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday, the 19th instant, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, for the presentation of an address to express grateful loyalty on the occasion of His Highness's safe return from England.

ABKARI WORK IN THE RATNAGIRI DISTRICT.—It is well known that in the Ratnagiri District and particularly in the two talukas of Malvan and Vengurla illicit distillation of Kaju (cashew) liquor is very common during the kaju season which commences in March and lasts till the end of May, it is said that kaju liquor is illicitly distilled on a large scale. The distillation is carried on with the greatest caution and in the most difficult and inaccessible places making detection almost impossible. This year during the late kaju season Mr. L. J. Kamat B.A., the District Excise Inspector in charge of Malvan and Vengurla talukas detected two very important cases of illicit distillation of kaju liquor in the jungles of Malvan and one more of illicit distillation of toddy spirit in a thickly-populated locality near Vengurla town. It is understood that in all these cases the distillation was being carried on for a number of years and great credit is due to Mr. Kamat and for his efforts in bringing these old offenders who in all cases were caught red-handed, to book. Mr. Kamat, before joining the Excise Department in 1907, was the Assistant Secretary of the Poona City Municipality for nearly seven years and his superiors there, including the Hon. Mr. G. K. Gokhale and Sardar Coopaswami V. Mudliar, the then Presidents of the Municipality, always entertained a high opinion about his character, intelligence and zeal.

ST. ISABEL'S (LADIES') CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION.—Mrs. David Thompson, Honorary Secretary, begs to acknowledge, with thanks, the receipt of the following donations towards the funds of the Kalbadevie Circle of the above Association from 1st January to 30th June:—H. H. the late Mir Sir Faiz Mahomed Khan Talpur, G. C. I. E., the Hathwa Raj for the year 1909-1910 and H. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad G. C. B., G. C. S. I. each Rs. 100; H. H. the Maharawal Sahib Bahadur of Dungarpur Rs. 50; D. N. G. Rs 25; Vacuum Oil Company, Mr. E. A. Goll and Standard Oil Co. of New York, each Rs 15; the Honble Mr. R. A. Lamb C. S. I., C. I. E. I. C. S., Messrs Turner Morrison and Co., Mr. Framji Cawasji Bennett, B.S., Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co., and Mr. Sorabjee Dadabhoy Langdana of Jambhugoda on the occasion of the birthday of his Majesty, each Rs. 10; R. B. V., Rs. 7; R. W. H., H. M. P., R.H.B. H. G., Messrs Macmillan and Co. Ld., Mr. A. A. Vlasto, Mr. E. F. Allum, Mr. H. R. Dunk, Mr. K. S. Powala, Mr A Hill, ICS., Mr. S. E. Greaves, Comptoir National de Escomte de Paris, O. M., Bombay Gas Co., H. C. W., Mr. P. Glynn Messent, Messrs. Marshall Sons and Co. Ld., Mr. Rustom S. Powvala, Mr. D. W. Wilson, Mr. L. Bricard, the Honble Mr. W. L. Cameron, C. S. I., Mr. P. M. Dalal, Mr. Dady L. Bottleboye, Messrs Shaw Wallace and Co., J. F. B., E. P., S. G., E. C. B. A., E. F. N., Mr. Pestonji N. Masani, Sir Jacob Sassoon Bart., Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I. C. S., Mr. S. B. Bharoocha, B. H. H., Mr. A. Weshtropp, I. C. S., Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Captain J. G. Greig, H. P. S., Khan Bahadur B. D. Puduujee, S., Mr. Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia, G.F.H., F.R.W., A.E.B., C.W.B., C.N.M., O.M., Mr. A.T. Cooper, S., V.B., T.D.M., A.D.S., Mr. J. N. Metasa, P.E.P., H.P.C., A.J.B., Mr. S.L. Panday, H.D.A., Mr. G.A. Nathan, A.A.E., Mr. Reginald Ellis, Mr. P.B. Haig, I.C.S., T.J.S., M.B.C., Messrs. Cowasjee Dinshaw and Bros., H.B., Hormusjee Edalji Cama Charity Fund, H.E.E.P., JD.,DJT., Mr Mahomedbhoy Datoobhoy, Mr. Geo. McKenzie, Mr Kaikhosro Manecksjee, BDR., R.J.T., S.C., J.B., I.F., J.K., S.J.G., C.R.H., W.B. and Co., J.F., O.M., Mr. E. R. H. Jackson, W.W.P., Mr. M. H. Muckba, Messrs. Hajeebhoy Laljeebhoy Laljee and Co., Messrs. M. M. Bottlewalla and Co., C.R.' Mr. W. H. Michael, I.C.S., W.P., T.W.B., and Mr. F. C. Fowle, each Rs. 5. And many others under Rs. 5. Further donations will be thankfully received and acknowledged.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—JULY 2.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major F. N. Windsor, I.M.S., B.
Capt. H. B. Clark, R. E., B.
Capt. B E. A. Pritchard, B.
Mr. J. M. Baguley, B. Inv.
Mr. V. H. Egan, B.
Mr. E. D. Chanter, B.
Mr. J. R. Barrow, B.
Mr. E. T. C. Cox, B.
Mr. S. Athim, B.
Mr. C. H. McMinn, B.
Mr. W. H. Tarleton, B.
Mr. W. J. G. O'Grady, B.
Mr. T. C. Simpson, B.
Mr. G. Ryper, B.
Mr. C. G. Wright, B.
Mr. A. J. Vinn, B.
Mr. P. Williams, B.
Mr. H. J. Allen, M.
Mr. J. Hornell, M.
Mr. T. W. Blackstone, M.
Mr. W. G. W. Soutter, M.
Mr. A. F. H. Gomber, Bo.
Mr. G. E. Marjoribanks
Mr. G. Wittet. Bo. [Bo,
Col. O. Mosse, 114 Mah.
Col, S. G. D. Smith, R.A.
Major R. L. Morris, I.A.
Major E. C. Bayley, 15 Lm. [I.M.S.
Major J. A. Hamilton,
Major G, W. Johnson, 47 Sikhs. [I.A.
Capt B. E. A. Pritchard, Capt. J. Bruce, R.A.
Capt. P. S. F. Claridge, 28 Dav. [R.
Capt. F. P. C. Keily, 125
Capt. N. V. L. Rybot, 76 Punjb. [G. R.
Capt. R. C. B. Yates, 1-4
Lieut. A. B. Zorab, I.M.S.
Lieut, S. C. Gould, 89 Punj. [Punj.
Lieut. H. D. MacGail. 33
Sub-Lieut. P. C. H. Lane, R.I.M.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr. J. R. Pearson, B. Cov. 1 day.
Mr. W. H. C. Minns, B. Cov., 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. H. G. Fox, B., 1-mo. M.C.
Mr. C. N. D. Inglis, B., 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. J. A. Chapman, B., 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. E. C. Lalkaka, B., 6 mo. M.C.
Mr. E. L. Glass, B., 1 mo. M.C.
Mr. T. W. G. Davis, B., 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. D. Dewar, B., 7 days.
Mr. C. G. Wright, B., 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. D.G. Waller, M. Cov. 46 mo.
Mr. H. L. Braidwood, M. Cov., 2 mo.
Mr. S. G. Roberts M., 3 mo. M.C.
Mr. W. A. Wallinger, Bo., 3 mo. M. C.
Major F. A. Kingston. 2-3 G.R., 3 mo. M.C.
Major J. A. Dealy, R.E., 3 mo. [8 mo. M.C.
Major R. L. Morris, I.A., Major E. F. Twigg, 124 Inf., 7 days.
Capt. S. C. Gresson, 126 Bel., 2 mo. M.C.
Capt. F. D. Irvine, R.E., 2 mo. M.C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Capt. C. L. Dunn, I.M.S., B.

SURVEY PROVINCIAL SERVICE.

New Rules.

The following are the Rules for the constitution of the new Provincial Service of the Survey of India :—

The Provincial Service of the Survey of India is open only to persons who are natives of India as defined in the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, Section 6.

There will be four methods of admission to the Service :—

(1) by competitive examination of candidates nominated by the Surveyor General (rules 3-6);
(2) by direct appointment of persons possessing certain educational qualifications (rules 7-8);
(3) by promotion from the Upper Subordinate Service (rule 10) ;
(4) by transfer from the existing service (rules 12-13.)

The Surveyor General will, about the beginning of April in each year, publish a notice specifying the number of vacancies offered for competition.

Only candidates who have been nominated by the Surveyor General will be permitted to appear at a competitive examination for admission to the Service. For the present no candidate will be nominated for the competitive examination, who does not possess the qualifications required for admission to the entrance examination of the Thomason Civil Engineering College or equivalent qualifications in Provinces other than the United Provinces or the Punjab. Persons desirous of appearing at the competitive examination must apply to the Surveyor General, Calcutta, when a form of application will be supplied. On receipt of the form duly filled in and after such further enquiries and examination as he may consider necessary, the Surveyor General will, if he thinks the applicant suitable for service in the Survey of India, give him a nomination which will entitle him to appear at a competitive examination to be held under the following rule.

The Surveyor General may arrange to have the competitive examination conducted by the authorities of such College or Colleges as he may select, or a special examination of nominated candidates may be held by the Survey Department. If only one examination is held in a year those candidates who obtain the greatest number of marks will be appointed in order of passing up to the number of probationary appointments offered for competition. If more than one examination is held in the same year, the Surveyor General will allot the number of appointments to be given at each examination, and the candidates who stand highest on the list of passed candidates at each examination will be selected up to the number of vacancies allotted to the examination for which they appear.

Candidates selected after examination under the foregoing rules will be on probation for three years, and will receive salary at the rate of Rs. 100 per mensem for the first year, Rs. 125 per mensem for the second year, and Rs. 150 per mensem for the third year.

The Surveyor General may, subject to the approval of the Government of India, appoint on probation a candidate who has graduated, taking mathematics as a subject for his degree, or who has passed as a Bachelor of Engineering or possesses the Roorkee Engineering College certificate or other equivalent qualification. Such a candidate must be under 24 years of age.

Candidates appointed under rule 7 will be on probation for two years and will receive a salary of Rs. 100 per mensem for the first year, and Rs. 150 per mensem for the second year.

A candidate appointed on probation may be discharged by the Surveyor General at any time during the period of probation, and no probationer will be permanently appointed to the Provincial Service until he has completed his period of probation and has satisfied the Surveyor General that he is duly qualified and that his health is good. The term of probation may be prolonged by the Surveyor General to the extent of any period or periods of leave passed on medical certificate. Probationary service, if followed by a permanent appointment, will count for leave and pension.

The Surveyor General may, subject to the approval of the Government of India, promote specially deserving officers from the Upper Subordinate Service to the Provincial Service ; ordinarily no such promotion will be given to any officer after he has attained the age of 40 years.

On being permanently appointed to the new Provincial Service after completion of the periods of probation prescribed in rules 6 and 8, or on promotion from the Upper Subordinate Service under rule 10, an officer will be designated Extra Assistant Superintendent and will receive pay at the rate of Rs. 250 per mensem rising by triennial increments of Rs. 50 to Rs. 600, subject to the condition that the Surveyor General shall have power to stop any increment for unsatisfactory work or conduct. The service will also include a number of posts of Extra Deputy Superintendents, promotion to which will ordinarily be made by selection from among the Extra Assistant Superintendents on Rs. 600. The Government of India however reserve the right to select any Extra Assistant Superintendent for promotion to the rank of Extra Deputy Superintendent.

At present the following posts of Extra Deputy Superintendents have been sanctioned :—4 posts on Rs. 650 per mensem, 2 posts on Rs. 700 per mensem; 2 posts on Rs. 800 per mensem ; and 2 posts on Rs. 1,000 per mensem.

Members of the existing Provincial Service appointed after 1st May 1905 may at the discretion of the Surveyor General be transferred, subject to such tests (if any) as the Surveyor General may prescribe, to the new Provincial Service and on such transfer will receive their present rates of pay (including such increments as they may earn under the existing scheme) until they have completed three years from the date of their present appointment to the existing service, and thereafter will receive pay at the rate of Rs. 250 subject to the increase provided by rule 11 above.

The Government of India may at any time transfer any member of the old Provincial Service to the new Provincial Service under such conditions as they think fit.

RULES FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UPPER SUBORDINATE SERVICE.

On being permanently appointed to the Upper Subordinate Service, an officer will be designated Sub-Assistant Superintendent and will receive pay at the rate of Rs. 80 per mensem, and his pay will rise by triennial increments of Rs. 15 to Rs. 200 ; but the Surveyor General may at any time stop an increment in the case of an officer whose work or conduct is unsat

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

LORD RIPON.

THE "CIVIL AND MILITARY GAZETTE":—Lord Ripon was possessed of many qualities calculated to uphold and improve on this first favourable impression. He was a man of real ability a great worker, in the prime of life and of great experience in public affairs and filled with zeal for the public interests. It is sad to reflect that his Viceroyalty, begun under such happy auspices, ended in bitter division and ill-will. He contrived to rouse the majority of his fellow-countrymen in India to a state of fury against the Government, and though this feeling was in a measure balanced by the fondly expressed good-will of articulate native opinion in the large towns, which culminated in the remarkable demonstrations at his departure from India, the fact of the Viceroy being involved in this fierce partisanship rendered his continuance in office well nigh impossible. The policy Lord Ripon set before himself may be summed up in these terms—remission of taxation, encouragement of education, promotion of local self-government, the amelioration of the status of the agricultural tenant, and the recognition of native claims to a greater share in the administration.

THE DEPORTATION.

THE "MADRAS STANDARD" :—Lord Morley's arguments about "emergency power," about the mischief of the "evil doers," and about the "magical" effect which the deportations had produced in Bengal stand on no firmer and sounder basis than his own "ipse dixit." What was the emergency? Has there been any rising of any kind in India? Have the people at large betrayed any tendency to lawlessness? Has not the political ferment, as it is called, been a mere longing for a higher political state under British rule and guidance? Do the savage crimes of a few lunatics who have become enemies of society and of their country justify the deportation of men against whom nothing has been proved and possibly nothing could be proved? Lord Morley talks of the evidence collected upon which the Government have acted. But we have seen how police evidence has been discredited in Bengal and how the police have got up evidence at Midnapore and in the Burrah dacoity case? We are told that evidence has been collected from sources other than police,—by district officers and others. How could district officers and others get at any information except through the police and through others who are no better than the police? But Lord Morley still clutches at his own arguments. We are sorry that he still persists in this course. India makes the British Empire what it is; and grateful as we are to Lord Morley, to the Government of India, and to the British Parliament for the measure of constitutional reform they have conferred on us, we still must continue to question the soundness of the policy of deportations in the present state of the country and with its population firmly and devotedly loyal to the British connection.

THE MURDERS IN LONDON.

THE "INDIAN DAILY NEWS":—If there was a conspiracy, we should have heard something definite in that regard, instead of the stupid stuff that is purveyed as news, which is partly made up of worthless gup and partly wild suggestion. It is all very interesting to hear that the question most discussed in London is the question of the existence of a conspiracy. It should be worth while telling us in India on the basis of what evidence or of ascertained fact, this question is discussed. In point of fact what we are told amounts to no more than this: that stories are circulated of an extensive plot for a concerted attack on Anglo-Indians. The suggestion is that people are very uneasy and full of apprehension. But the suggestion is flatly contradicted by the really valuable item of news that has been wired out, that the Government is being advised to import Indian detectives. It was probably some wag who suggested this. A few specimens of the rare type of Indian detectives are probably extant, but is would be cruel on them to transfer them to London where they would be so many fish out of water. The operation of carrying coals to Newcastle is nothing compared to the operation of importing Indian detectives to London. We badly want all the detectives we have to remain and be at work here, and, in truth, we want a good many more detectives than we have. Mr. Gokhale, who is one of the most fair-minded of the Indian critics of the Government, points out that all the talk of stopping the unrestricted immigration of Indian students into England, is pure moonshine. Nothing can be more mischievous than any attempt to interfere with this immigration. It must go on, and the greater the number of Indian students going to England the better. What is necessary is that they should be more systematically looked after than has been the case hitherto.

AFGHANISTAN.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Afghanistan, in spite of its policy of isolation and the suspicions with which successive Amirs have looked upon foreign ideas, has not escaped the contagion of political excitement which has invaded one country after another in the East. Although there is no reason to believe that there exists in Kabul a large party bent upon establishing a form of representative Government, indications are not wanting that events in Persia and in India have been watched with interest and sympathy. The full details of the recent plot to murder the Amir, will of course never to be known, but the fact that the Amir, instead of following the usual Afghan precedent of putting to death, all who were concerned, has decided instead to disestablish the educational institutions in the country, is not without some significance. It is from the colleges and schools in the East, where new wine is being put into very old bottles, that the ideas which are causing so much apprehension have effervesced, and if in Persia, of all countries in the world, a demand has sprung up for a Constitution, the Amir might well be justified in thinking that similar encroachments upon his authority were being secretly debated. In any case, as the result of a kind of laxity in permitting Mullahs and all kinds of teachers and preachers to criticize his actions, he has allowed a situation to grow up in Afghanistan which the grim Abdur Rahman would not have tolerated for a moment. On the Indian frontier the Shinwaris have openly flouted the Amir's orders, though it is impossible to believe that these ruffians have any republican or similar motives. They love fighting and are after plunder. With the Kaffiristanis and and Shinwaris upon the one side fanatical Mullahs upon the other, and a party of revolution in Kabul itself, the domestic affairs of Afghanistan are undoubtedly in a critical state.

CHAOS THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

THE "MADRAS STANDARD":—The speech delivered by Mr. Gokhale on the present situation has, as might have been expected, evoked comment and criticism from men of all shades of political opinion, both Indian and Anglo-Indian. It is not surprising that men who hold extreme views on Indian politics are not only not satisfied with Mr. Gokhale's speech but are even angry with him for having delivered it. The fact is that there is a decisiveness about Mr. Gokhale's speech that is unpalatable to those who have not realised their own position but have seen things through a mist of words where what are really irreconcilable positions blend insensibly into each other. The key-note of Mr. Gokhale's speech is what we have all along urged in these columns, viz., that Indian politics is a practical matter and ought to be viewed from a practical common-sense point of view. As Mr. Gokhale well put it, it is not a question of abstract theories or of mere sentiment. It is a question of what is practicable and in the best interests of the country in the present circumstances. What is the use of speaking in metaphysical and mystical language of the fulfilment of our life as a nation and then advocate the holding aloof from the Government, when co-operation with it is the very condition of taking any steps at all in the direction of such fulfilment. It is a wonder that the unsoundness of this position is not seen by the Extremists. Can it be seriously contended by any thinking man that the help and sympathy of our present rulers is not required for a very long time to come for the purpose of national development in India? Was Mr. Gokhale exaggerating matters in the least when he said that there was no alternative to British rule not only now but for a long, long time to come? The alternative is chaos and anarchy and only lunatics can think of it.

A KITCHEN-MAID, it was stated at the annual prize distribution of the Royal Female Orphan Asylum, has become an annual subscriber for a guinea to that institution, at which she was trained.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE LONDON TRAGEDY.

THE "PARSI":—The greatest and most natural apprehension was that the misdeed of a single individual would harm the immediate interests of all loyal Indians. Such apprehensions were soon removed, for within twenty-four hours of the brutal murder the Premier and even the leaders of the Opposition, as also Lords Morley and Minto and the British Press avowed, with evident sincerity, that this crime will not lead them to misjudge India or any Indian agitation, or to withdraw "one" step from the path of reform that has already been chalked out. This spirit of forgiveness, on the part of the British, should once for all convince even the Sediamites among the Extremists of the good faith of the British people, and of their earnest desire to do everything possible for this country. If the latest occurrence has made the Extremists wiser and sadder they must now try honestly to turn a new leaf. It is a welcome sign that Extremists of the stamp of Messrs. Bepin Chandra Pal and Khaparde joined Babu Surendranath Bannerjee in denouncing the murderer and anarchical methods. We trust their protestations were sincere and that they have truly repented of the propaganda of which, among others, they have been the most prominent apostles, and thus, unconsciously perhaps, retailed ideals which bred anarchy.

The "Rast Goftar" :—Writing last week on the Imperial Institute tragedy, we ascribed the sin to anarchist instigation, on information that was too scanty to warrant a definite pronouncement. However, no one who has watched the movements of Indian students in England of recent years could have drawn any other inference. From facts that have been subsequently brought to light, it appears that a premeditated conspiracy had been formed against English statesmen, whose political views do not accord with the fanatic propaganda of Indian anarchists. The most deplorable feature of this disgraceful crime is that the assassin has been guilty of the murder of a friend and sympathiser. Englishmen at home have treated students from this country irrespectively of caste and colour with a generous hospitality and friendly feelings which do credit to their manly instincts. Students and youths who have scraped a few hundred rupees to buy a passage to England, worthless nobodies who would be treated as such even by their castemen and kindred are admitted to good English society, spoken to with respect, courtesy and kindness by men who would not care to mix with any but their equals in society and, are thus inflated with the attention that is shewn them. If Englishmen henceforth give a cold shoulder to Indians and shirk their student-class in particular, they shall have none to blame but themselves. True to their traditional courage and coolness in danger, the English public and the Press have refrained from making an undue display of excitement, and have treated the incident as a case of personal crime. But the most stringent watch would be kept in future over visitors from the country and the Indians will have no longer that free access which was hitherto allowed them at social gatherings.

The "Gujarati":—It is difficult to give adequate expression to one's sense of abhorrence at the dastardly crime that an Indian student committed last week at the Imperial Institute. One need not indulge in alarmist or sensational writings and extravagant speculations at this moment of excitement. But it is none the less true that the assassination of Sir Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka has sent a thrill of horror throughout the country. When one considers the circumstances under which the interview between the assassin and Sir Curzon-Wyllie was arranged, the kindly motives which actuated the latter in inviting him to the Institute, the friendly relations between him and the elderly members of the Dhingra family, and the uniform kindness, hospitality and courtesy which Sir Curzon-Wyllie is reputed to have shown towards all classes of Indians who approached him for advice, it then becomes possible to realize the unspeakble brutality of the crime committed by Madan Lal. Its very atrocity is so abhorrent to the instincts and traditions of the Indian communities that one finds it difficult to believe that an Indian could have been the author of these horrible murders. The foul deed has brought deep humiliation upon Indian residents in England and tarnished their hitherto stainless reputation. Every Indian in this country feels himself deeply humiliated at the occurrence of such a shocking tragedy.

THE HON. MR. GOKHALE'S SPEECH AT POONA.

The "Rast Goftar" :—The speech of Mr. Gokhale at a meeting of the Deccan Sabha is the first pronouncement of its kind that we have heard from an influential political leader and exponent of the Congress cause. We have never before this listened to any Congressman speak out his mind with the courage and ingenuousness which characterized the utterances of Mr. Gokhale in his memorable speech at Poona. Mr. Gokhale is no doctrinaire, his political views are as sound as they are practical, and though we may not agree with every detail of the speech, we think that there is a vein of loyalty running through it which should disabuse the Government and the ruling race of any doubts that they may cherish as to the leading aspiration of the Congress towards political progress. The effect of the speech would be far-reaching, and if other Congress leaders would follow at the heels of Mr. Gokhale and denounce as he has done the impossible and absurd demands of hair-brained theorists, there would be a wholesome change in the political ideals which a woeful lack of acumen and judgment have inspired in a thoughtless and gullible section of Indian nationality. Separation from Great Britain would be a calamity, than which nothing more disastrous for this country could be imagined. There can be no worse traitors to the country than the dreamy idealists who palaver about swaraj and the independence, oblivions of the fact that unity which is the indispensable requisite of popular Government is an ideal to which the country can never attain. There are other grave deficiencies of national character which Mr. Gokhale described as feeble public spirit and general lack of energy which are a serious drawback to the attainment by the Indians of anything beyond a certain amount of freedom at self-administration and unless their average character and capability are considerably raised, acquisition by them of self-government even on the Colonial pattern would be fraught with serious consequences.

REBARBARISATION.

The "Indian Spectator":—All responsible Indians are anxious to repudiate the heinous crime of the Punjabi anarchist. The Indians in England are reported to have denied the existence of any conspiracy and set down the assassination to the account of the individual offender. Two other students, however are already said to have disappeared and though obviously most of the Indian residents could not be parties to a conspiracy that the Punjabi student was a solitary victim of the anarchist propaganda is incredible. It may be more easy to crush Indian anarchism in England than it is in this country. It is scarcely likely, however, that the British public will remain satisfied with the arrangements which the India Office has recently made for the guidance and control of Indian students. As the outcest of the experiment, the very person who was taking perhaps the most active interest in it has been murdered. The experiment has not made an auspicious beginning and though criminal tendencies may be suppressed in future years the reminiscence of this early experience will remain in the annals of the scheme and its smooth working will perhaps from time to time be doubted. Would it be stretching the imagination too far to suppose that ere long people will enquire why Indians should be required or encouraged to go to England for study, instead of providing them with the necessary education in their own country? What effect will such a policy have on the prospects of Indian youths? Then, again, Indians want free admission and honourable treatment in the Colonies. If in England the young men of India earn the reputation of being undesirables, what sympathy will in future be extended to the Indians who fight their battles in the Colonies? In this country itself the Congress asks, more or less as a formality no doubt, for the repeal of the Arms Act, and protests against the strictness with which its provisions are administered. Do not the crimes which are perpetrated in the name of patriotism place that demand in a ludicrous light. As for Home Rule, the atrocities committed in its name tell the world, with an eloquence which tongue and pen cannot attain, what Swaraj for India will mean to Indians. It means "rebarbarisation."

RELIEF to be repaid when he comes into possession of the principal, was granted by the Lambeth Guardians to a clerk who is in receipt under a trust deed, of the interest on £700 invested in 3 per cent. Indian Government stock.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA JULY 16.

The rainfall has been general on the Burma Coast, the West Coast of the Peninsula and nearly general in North-East India, and local in the Western Himalayas, the United Provinces, the South of Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and the South of the Peninsula. Moulmein and Diamond Island had six inches; Mergui, five; Akyab, four; Bassein, Tongoo, Saugor Island and Bangalore two; Calcutta and Ranchi, one-and-a-half; Benares, Cownpore, Pachmarhi and Odaipur, one; Mount Abu, four; Deesa, two; Surat, five; Mercara, three; and Calicut, four.

Both the monsoon currents are still well developed. A depression shown this morning in the eastern end of the trough of low pressure and this may influence the rainfall distribution from the Bay current. The skies are moderately or heavily clouded over the whole of the country. The temperature and humidity are nearly normal everywhere.

Forecast.—At present the rainfall is likely to be maintained.

WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer "Egypt," Captain F.R. Summers, which arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from England, reports having experienced strong monsoon increasing towards Bombay, cloudy weather and rain at times.

The Hansa Line steamer "Liebenfels," Captain H. Ootmann, which arrived in Bombay harbour on Friday from Hamburg and Bremen, met with strong monsoon.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Espla-nade	Fort	Colaba
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered...	51·33	46·37	55·15	38·56
Friday, 16th July.....	0·01	0·00	0·08	0·10
Total.....	51·34	46·37	55·23	38·66
Same date last year	42·88	41·08	59·92	30·78

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

July 16.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·03	49·02	30·88	38·26

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauged during the week ending Friday, 9th July 1909:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	11	68	Khervadi.....	9	69
Raver	3	93	Nasik	10	36
Nimbhora	4	43	Devlali.....	11	63
Bodwad	7	56	Ghoti	30	50
Varangaon	3	30	Hotgi	10	4
Bhadli	6	60	Mohol	7	85
Jalgaon	9	51	Madha	8	75
Shirsoli	7	33	Barsi Junction ...	6	95
Bhusawad	5	77	Kem.....	14	42
Mahoji.....	6	0	Jeur	15	30
Pachora	7	0	Pimalvadi	8	60
Kajgaon	13	87	Dikmal	10	5
Rajmane	10	59	Dhond	7	32
Chalisgaon	14	10	Talegaon	10	21
Naydongri	16	10	Lonavla	58	0
Nandgaon	13	5	Neral	44	38
Manmad	10	12	Kasara	53	50
Lasalgaon	5	86			

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (15th)	110·6	85·1	...	...
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (15th)	106·3	91·1	...	...
Multan.....	104·8	85·5	...	3·66
Rawalpindi	96·4	76·9	...	5·81
Lahore	102·9	85·2	...	4·24
Sirsa.....	98·3	83·6	...	2·75
Ambala	97·5	81·0	...	7·00
Delhi	93·2	83·2	0·07	13·42
Agra.....	92·5	81·0	0·09	10·29
Mainpuri.....	93·3	80·0	0·03	11·43
Jhansi	86·0	78·5	0·04	11·46
Cawnpore	91·2	77·0	1·11	14·99
Allahabad	87·1	78·0	0·17	23·47
Jacobabad	101·1	85·8	...	0·01
Karachi	90·5	80·5	...	0·09
Ajmer	86·4	78·2	0·03	10·75
Jaipur	90·7	78·1	...	9·08
Kotah	89·0	79·1	0·71	11·41
Bhuj.....	87·6	78·0	0·05	8·18
Dwarka	85·3	79·2	0·04	22·35
Veraval	80·7	77·3	0·21	12·69
Baylor	88·4	74·7	0·30	18·12
Gnavnagar Para.....	88·6	76·5	...	10·49
Surat	80·1	74·6	5·12	29·89
Ahmedabad	87·6	76·2	0·70	11·05
Deesa	86·3	76·4	1·86	5·06
Neemuch.....	87·5	74·8	...	5·33
Indore	81·1	72·1	0·07	6·28
Jubbulpore	82·5	73·3	0·02	13·59
Sangor	79·1	72·5	...	13·88
Hoshangabad	81·6	72·9	0·42	10·42
Khandwa.....	84·7	75·1	0·03	6·51
Akola	86·7	73·1	...	10·07
Amraoti	82·3	72·8	0·02	8·52
Nagpur.....	83·6	73·3	0·29	16·92
Chanda	?	75·5	0·21	13·31
Raipur	84·2	74·1	0·42	13·58
Bombay	84·0	77·6	0·10	38·66
Ratnagiri.....	83·3	75·4	0·33	64·50
Mormugao	83·0	75·2	0·42	45·44
Karwar	83·8	73·3	0·42	64·54
Malegaon.....	83·9	70·6	...	6·93
Ahamednagar.....	82·9	70·0	...	4·16
Poona	76·0	70·8	0·30	7·27
Sholapur	86·8	70·9	...	15·33
Satara	84·2	68·7	...	4·39
Belgaum	72·8	66·6	0·36	25·09
Aurangabad.....	83·7	68·7	...	13·43
Nizamabad (Indur)	86·9	72·7	...	...
Hyderabad	86·3	71·7	..	10·27
Mangalore	81·7	71·9	2·16	70·48
Calicut.....	81·3	72·1	3·83	55·05
Cochin	84·7	73·8	1·10	35·94
Colombo	85·5	78·0	...	11·39
Masulipatam	93·3	80·6	...	4·65
Bellary	89·5	74·3	...	0·52
Cuddapah	96·2	79·1	...	2·97
Madras.....	99·5	79·5	0·02	2·99
Bangalore	81·3	65·8	...	1·16
Coimbatore	86·4	70·8	...	1·71
Trichinopoly	97·6	78·3	...	0·00
Negapatam	99·1	80·0	...	0·29

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 16TH JULY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 16th July, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are heavily clouded in the East Punjab and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is nearly normal.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local. Allahabad has had 0·17" and Cawnpore 1·11." Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a defect during the day in the southern districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Kotah records 0·71" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded in Upper Sind and East Rajputana but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal in Sind and generally in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is normal in Lower Sind and in defect over the rest of the division; the minimum is everywhere normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Rainfall has been general in Gujarat and nearly so in Kathiawar. Deesa has received 1·86", Ahmedabad 0·70", Surat 5·12," Rajkot 0·30" and Veraval 0·21". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and generally normal elsewhere; night temperature is everywhere normal.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Hoshangabad and Raipur have had 0·42", Nagpur has received 0·29" and Chanda 0·21". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect at most stations; the minimum is normal.

The Konkan.—General but light rain has fallen; Bombay has had 0·10", Ratnagiri 0·83", Mormugao and Karwar 0·42". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0·30" of rain and Belgaum 0·26". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase in the rainfall in Malabar and Gujarat. Calicut reporting 3·83" and Surat 5·12". In the Konkan the precipitation though still widespread has decreased while only local rain has fallen in the United and the Central Provinces, Kathiawar and Rajputana. Cloud has slightly decreased in the Konkan but over the rest of the reporting area skies are more or less heavily clouded. Winds are irregular in Malabar. Wind velocities are slightly higher on the West Coast where seas are still generally rough.

The barometer has fallen rapidly to considerably over the greater portion of the Punjab and an area of low pressure has appeared round Lahore. The trough of low pressure is close against the Himalayas

General rain is probable on the West Coast and local rain in the United and Central Provinces, Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana. A few falls may occur in the Bombay Deccan and the East Punjab.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m (local time) on the 16th July was 29·653 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 11 feet at 8 a. m (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JULY 18.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Tours in C,
Hymns.—207, 172, Card 4.
5-30 p. m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Barnby in A.
Anthem—"Lord for thy tender Mercies Sake."—Farrant.
Hymns.—266, 546.
Collections for Choir Fund.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.
Preacher—Rev. Leigh-Lye, M.A.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—213, 318, 324.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—511, 178 Part I, 275, 595.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Biscoe.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
Alms for Church Expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8-45 a. m.—Holy Communion. (Choral).
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon.
Collections for Church Expenses and Poor.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—125.
Hymns.—264, 273, 371.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—509, 149, 351.
Psalm.—51.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD.

Opposite Byculla Club.
Minister.—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday Services.
8-30 a. m. and 6-30 p. m. —Preaching Services.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—527, 318, 180.
11 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—292, 165.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and
Hymns.—585, 215, 362.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
5-30 p. m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard, Thursday.

TAYLOR MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
Clare Road, Byculla.
Rev. C. B. Hill, B.A., Pastor.

8-15 a. m.—Sunday School.
9-30 a. m.—Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
8-30 p. m.—Men's Social Hour.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

LIQUOR AND DRUGS IN MADRAS.

In the House of Commons, on Tuesday, June 29,—Mr. Rees asked the Under Secretary for India whether the last reported revenue from the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs in the Madras Presidency was £1,699,830; and, if so, why, since the population was only slightly less than of the United Kingdom, and was judged by the returns one of the most temperate in the world, the Madras Government had been urged to adopt measures to check further increase of the consumption of alcoholic liquor.

The Master of Elibank, who was heartily cheered on rising to answer questions connected with Indian affairs after his recent appointment, said: The figure given by the hon. member is correct according to the revised estimate of 1908-1909. It shows an increase of twenty-four per cent on the revenue derived in 1906-1907 from intoxicating liquors and drugs. The Madras Government considers that the consumption of spirits and drugs has increased among certain classes of the population to a regrettable extent, and that further restrictive measures are necessary. It is not acting under external pressure, but on its own judgment and initiative. The hon. member can hardly suggest that the fact of the Madras population being one of the most temperate in the world is a good reason for allowing it to become less temperate.

PERSIA.

Mr. Lynch asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether it was a fact that the electeons to the Persian Assembly were to begin in a few days' time; was it a fact that the posts and telegraphs and other machinery for conducting the elections were still in the hands of the Court Party, while those personages who possessed the confidence of the Persian people, and of whom many were returned to the late Parliament by their votes, were still in exile and would be represent to the Persian Government the desirability of postponing the elections until satisfactory guarantees had been given for the faithful observance of the amnesty, and until the statesman whose name they had notified to his Majesty's Government had returned to Persia and taken over the reins of Government.

Sir E. Grey: The elections are, according to the information last received, to be held as soon as possible. The posts and telegraphs are, in so far as the latter are not managed by foreign officials, under the control of the Government in power, but there is no indication to show that a partial or improper use will be made of these facilities for communication. A general amnesty for political offences, with licenses for exiles to return, has been proclaimed in a separate decree issued on May 10. I do not think that a representation such as the hon. member advocates would serve any useful purpose or contribute to the earlier re-establishment of constitutional Government on a satisfactory basis, or be generally desirable.

Mr. Lynch asked whether the State of Persia had promulgated the new electoral law; and could the right hon. gentleman state what changes were introduced by this law.

Sir E. Grey: The electoral law was signed by the Shah on June 23. I have not yet seen the text, but his Majesty's Minister at Teheran has reported that it is of a most democratic character.

THE MIDNAPORE CONSPIRACY CASE.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under Secretary for India whether the attention of the Secretary of State had been called to the comments made by the High Court of Calcutta in the Midnapore appeal upon the conduct of the Magistrate of Midnapore in procuring confessions of guilt from the accused, which were not voluntary, and upon the procedure of the joint magistrates in recording them; and whether at the inquiry which had been ordered those gentlemen would be given an opportunity of explaining their conduct.

The Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State is aware of the comments made in the High Court's judgment on the action of the magistrates referred to in the question. The inquiry which is proceeding will include all points in which the conduct of the local officers has been impugned, and those officers will have the fullest opportunity of explaining their conduct.

Mr. Bennett asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether, in view of the fact that upwards of 150 persons were originally arrested by the police as being concerned in the alleged conspiracy at Midnapore, that only three of the accused were found guilty by the Magistrate and that the convictions of those three have been set aside by the High Court as being based on confessions extorted from the accused by grossly illegal methods on the part of the police, he can state with what object or upon what fresh evidence the Government of Bengal has ordered a further inquiry into the circumstances of the alleged conspiracy.

The Master of Elibank said: The late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal announced, in August last, that an inquiry into the existence of a conspiracy in Bengal would be held, and the terms of reference under which the present inquiry is being held have been so drafted as to carry into effect the intention which was thus made public.

CONDUCT OF THE INDIAN POLICE.

Mr. Hart-Davies asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: Whether, in the case of the alleged murder of her husband by one Gulab Bano heard on appeal at Lahore in January last he can state what action was taken by the Government of the Punjab in regard to the police officers implicated in the charges of outrage and torture of the woman made against them by the Judges of the Chief Court; whether these police were removed from the service of the Government; and whether any criminal proceedings have been taken against them.

The Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has as yet no information as to whether any action has been in regard to the police officers concerned. As was stated in reply to a question last Tuesday, an inquiry has been held, and the report is being considered by the local Government.

CODE OF REGULATIONS FOR BENGAL SCHOOLS.

Mr. Laidlaw asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Secretary of State for India is aware of the dissatisfaction of the European Community of Bengal with the Code of Regulations for European Schools in Bengal, 1908, which is to take effect in 1910; and whether he will have the operation of the code postponed until the schools are better prepared to meet the increased expenditure that will be involved.

The Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has received no representation from the European Community of Bengal, and has no information on the subject. Any memorial sent in the usual manner will, of course, be considered.

FRENCH TAXICABS FOR BOMBAY AND MADRAS.

On Thursday, July 1. Mr. Keir-Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether an agreement has been concluded between the Government of Bombay and a French company for the placing of one hundred first-class and fifty second-class taxicabs on the streets of Bombay, and whether a similar agreement has been concluded with the Government of Madras; and whether he can state why preference has been given to a French company.

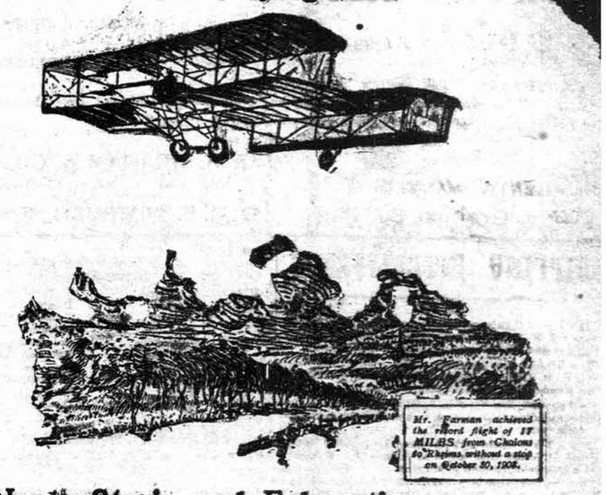
The Master of Elibank: There has been no agreement between the Government of Bombay and a French company for the purpose described in the question. But the International Sleeping Car Company which is a French company, applied for permission to establish a service of taxicabs in Bombay and permission has been granted. Their cabs will be licensed by the police on the usual conditions. The Company has preferred a similar request to the Government of Madras, which is under consideration. The permission given in Bombay does not confer any monopoly on the company.

THE WHIPPING ACT.

Sir Henry Cotton asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a recent case of conviction and sentence to twelve stripes for the theft of a flower plucked in the Alfred Park at Allahabad; whether he is aware that the sentence has been stayed pending a reference to the High Court; that it was passed by a young Magistrate of only eighteen months' service in India and whether, in view of the facts of the case the Government will reconsider the advisability of vesting officers of so little experience with powers under the Whipping Act.

The Master of Elibank: The Secretary of State has seen newspaper comment on the case referred to; he has seen no report of the case, but he will inquire. By law sentences of whipping can be passed only by a Magistrate of the first class and first class powers are not conferred upon a Magistrate until he has passed all his departmental examinations and has been reported fit to exercise such powers by his superior officers. The Secretary of State does not think it necessary to propose any alteration of the law on this subject.

The Flying Man



Nerve Strain and Exhaustion—

Mr. Henry Farman's marvellous conquest of the air is another of those brilliant triumphs of nerve force and endurance which are made possible by the vitalising potency of Phosferine.

The master minds, the leaders of men, have ever been the foremost to esteem the energising efficacy of Phosferine, but *the very importance and difficulty* of Mr. Farman's historic achievement is the strongest possible proof of the supreme restorative qualities possessed by the greatest of all tonics. Mr. Farman expresses the warmest appreciation for the *permanent* staying power and resistance which Phosferine imparted to his nerve system, enabling him to withstand the severe strain of the unexpected risks and hazards of aerial flight.

Mr. Farman puts it on record that the very superabundance of energy imparted by Phosferine makes for exceptional mental and physical alertness, and in his own case, prevents the ill health and effects of exposure, which would so greatly increase the risks of his experiments.

Stopped and entirely prevented.

Mr. Henry Farman, the marvellous "Flying Man," 32, Rue Avenue de la Grande Armee, Paris, writes:—"I am pleased to endorse the merits of Phosferine as a nerve tonic of the highest quality. As an aeroplanist my nerve system is continually subjected to the severe strain of unexpected risks and hazards, but I have found Phosferine to be a splendid bulwark against all kinds of exhaustion. Your preparation imparts and stimulates a mental alertness and physical energy which has contributed immensely to the success of my aerial flights. Even the most careful calculations are apt to be upset by the effects of exposure, but in my case Phosferine has completely fortified me against all such evils. At the present time I am in excellent health and spirits, both sleeping and eating well, and this desirable condition is certainly due to Phosferine."—February 17, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVE

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

CHARGE OF SEDITION AGAINST A NASIK PLEADER.

The Accused Suspended.

Before Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton.

IMPERATOR VS. WAMAN SAKHARAM KHARE.

For the Accused:—Mr. R. R. Desai.

For the Crown:—Mr. G. S. Rao, acting Government Pleader.

Last week their Lordships confirmed an order made by the District Magistrate of Nasik, under Section 118 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, directing the accused to execute a personal recognizance in Rs. 2,000 to be of good behaviour for one year, with two substantial and respectable sureties for Rs. 1,000 each. The order had been made as a result of proceedings taken against the accused under Chapter 8 of the Code on information that he had been disseminating seditious matter by means of speeches. The accused was allowed a week's time in regard to the notice matter about the making of an enquiry into his conduct under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Court. The hearing of the notice came on before their Lordships yesterday.

DISCIPLINARY JURISDICTION.

Mr. Desai said he had been unable to see his client personally, as he was not at Nasik. He was somewhere, they did not know where. He had taken to a religious life and was visiting different places of pilgrimage, and they had not been able to communicate with him. Mr. Desai said he was, however, authorised to express regret for him.

Mr. Justice Heaton: For what do you express regret?

Mr. Desai: We don't remember the exact words he has uttered, but now that he is held to have uttered certain words, we express regret for his having done so.

Mr. Justice Heaton: Do you express regret for having made seditious speeches?

Mr. Desai: We don't remember the exact words he uttered, but since he is held to have uttered seditious words, we express regret for them.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: He is found to have made seditious speeches; and now the question is whether we should suspend him or cancel his "Sanad." He has brought himself within the purview of Section 56 of Regulation 2 of 1827.

Mr. Desai: That Section applies to professional misconduct. Accused could not be said to have been convicted of professional misconduct, but he was simply required to furnish security for good behaviour; and such a case cannot come within the Section.

Mr. Justice Heaton said the words of the Section were "accused", not "convicted," of professional misconduct.

Mr. Desai, after looking at the Section, admitted the words were "accused," not "convicted."

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar referred to a similar case in 21 Allahabad Law Reports.

Mr. Desai: I leave the decision of the point in your Lordships' hands. His principal object was to preach Swadeshi and boycott, and there are certain indiscreet words, which are seditious. He is now going from place to place on pilgrimage, and is not likely to betake himself to public life again. Your Lordships will give further time if a personal expression of regret is required from him.

Mr. Justice Chandavarkar: You should have made enquiries as to his whereabouts. We cannot postpone the matter again.

Mr Desai said the accused was last seen at a certain place. He had now gone to Rameswar, and was difficult to communicate with [illegible]

by the Subordinate Judge of Jambusar, who declared plaintiffs entitled to recover the property under the award. Regarding the admissibility of the award, the Sub-Judge held that it was admissible on payment of the deficit stamp and Rs. 5 as penalty to the extent of the agreement. In appeal, the District Judge of Broach set aside the decree of the Court of first instance and dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with costs. Against this decision an appeal was admitted into the High Court, and their Lordships after reviewing the evidence in the case, reversed the decree of the District Judge and restored that of the Subordinate Judge with costs of the appeal upon the respondents.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

RASH MOTOR DRIVING.

His Worship disposed of the case in which Inspector Jefferies charged Succaram Baloo, a motor car driver, with driving his master's car in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life. Mr. Pereira, Pleader, defended the accused. The accused was employed as a chauffeur in the service of Mr. Nasservanji Maneckshah. On the 15th ultimo he was told by his master to take some ladies out for a drive in his motor car. While driving along Vincent-road the accused knocked down a Mahomedan pedestrian, named Mirzabeg Oomraobeg, who was injured. The evidence showed that he was driving fast at the time and that he failed to blow his horn. The accused pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 50, which sum, if recovered, was to be awarded to the injured man as compensation.

CONTRABAND MEAT.

Mr. Kazi-Abdool Razak, Assistant to the Superintendent of Markets, prosecuted four Joolai Mahomedans, Peerbux Noorbux, Ibban Mabboo, Nathoo Mawlabux, and Allabux Shaik-Chinnoo, for having in the month of June last, imported into the City from 100 to 150lbs. of buffalo meat from Kurla in contravention of the provisions of section 412 (1) of the Municipal Act. All the four accused were convicted and senteneed to pay fines respectively amounting to Rs. 45, Rs. 45, Rs. 20, and Rs. 50, with the alternative of simple imprisonment respectively for 12 days, 12 days, 6 days, and 15 days.

His Worship remarked that he was doubtful whether the accused carried 100 lbs. and that the matter seemed to his Worship to have been exaggerated.

In respect of two more cases his Worship ordered bailable warrants of arrest to be issued, as the two offenders did not appear in the Court.

In fifteen other cases, Mr. Kazi had to apply to his Worship for an adjournment, as the parties concerned being birds of passage could not be traced.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

GIRGAON.

Before Mr. N. S. Bengali (Chairman) and Rao Bahadur R. S. Jayakar.

CAUSING OBSTRUCTION.

Their Worships disposed of about 60 cases, many of which were against hawkers for [illegible] articles for sale so as to cause obstruction in a public [illegible]

DADAR.

Before Messrs. N. N. Wadia (Chairman) and J. F. Rodrigues.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases of which were against bullock cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

THE MURDER OF A KOTWAL.

Policeman's Revenge.

SENTENCE OF DEATH PASSED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 16.

The case in which one Ganga Singh, a Constable attached to the Central Police Station at Bareilly, was charged with the murder of the late Kotwal of Bareilly and his minor son, has just been concluded before the Sessions Judge of Bareilly, Mr. W. H. Webb, I.C.S. The accused was undefended.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused was a very negligent constable and had been repeatedly taken to task and severely reprimanded by the late Kotwal. On the 27th of May last, the deceased Kotwal went to the Dusserah fair and found the accused on duty there. He enquired who had put him there on duty and said that accused did only leer at women and was of no use. He abused the accused in public and sent with the chaukidar to another place this place being several miles rankled in the accused's mind ided to kill the Kotwal if he nce. About the 2nd or 3rd of naged to abstract from the kukri which he concealed unity presented itself. rly morning of the at a place quite ht to 3 a.m. before gh a nt to was on the teries and e. The Kot- Kotwal's blood o was sleeping close ng, "Father it is rain- used with one blow from the kukri se severed the child's head. Accused managed to get away by means of a dder which he had placed against the roof. He had taken the precaution to chain the door leading on to the roof from the outside. Having disposed of the clothes he was then wearing he donned his uniform once more and returned to duty. In the morning the orderlies, when proceeding to the roof, found their way barred by the fastened door and got no replies to their calling. Eventually between 5 and 6 a. m., one of the orderlies, who had occasion to go to the flag-staff tower, saw the murdered bodies from there. On the 9th of June suspicion fell on the accused who was arrested on that day. The trial in the Court of Sessions lasted six days and over thirty witnesses were examined.

The Sessions Judge delivered judgment on the 14th instant, and finding the accused guilty, sentenced him to death. The sentence will be referred to the High Court for confirmation in the usual course.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASE.

Some Significant Admissions.

The hearing of the charges against P. H. Burn, Foreman in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and two Police Officers, of being concerned in the theft of Government property from the Dockyard, was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

P. H. Burn, Foreman at the Dockyard, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of 4 cwts. of brass filings and of 9 cwts. of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government and of a total value of Rs. 600; George Henry, Inspector of the Bombay Police, and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, were charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared to prosecute; Mr. Branson, Barrister-at-Law, with Mr. Godinho, Pleader, defended P. H. Burn, the first accused; Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji, of Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas, Solicitors, with Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji and Oliviera, Pleaders, defended George Henry, Inspector of Police (second accused) and C.S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, (third accused.)

Chaya Goma, re-examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he used to take fodder and gram from a box kept near Mr. Burn's office in the Government Dockyard to a stable where Mr. Burn's horse was kept.

His Worship: Whose gram was it?

Witness: Mr. Burn's.

Syed Adam Ibrahim of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that, on the 31st May, in consequence of certain information received, he went near the Government Dockyard and stood about twenty-five paces away, in Apollo Street. At about a quarter to twelve, he saw a cart coming out of the Dockyard with three casks in it. He followed the cart. Witness then mentioned the streets through which, he said, the cart passed. It eventually stopped at the entrance of a Bohra's "Karkhana," which it entered. Chaya, who had followed the cart, then shoved one of the casks from the cart. As Chaya was shoving this barrel aside to make room for another a havaldar, named Bhanoo Arjun came up and seized him. Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali then called a punch, a punchnama was made out, and the cart and casks were then taken away. Witness was put on watch at the "Karkhana." Afterwards he saw two sahibs, accused Nos. 2 and 3 coming there. They went through the "Karkhana" to its rear door. They came out again by the road and one of them asked him where the Inspectors had gone to. They then got into a victoria and drove away.

Bhanu Arjun of the C. I. Department, examined by Mr. Nicholson, gave corroborative evidence.

A CRICKET MATCH WHICH WAS NOT PLAYED.

Sub-Inspector Rafli, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was on the sick list on the 31st of May. He happened to go to the Government Dockyard that day, where he saw Henry and Willis. He spoke to them. Henry showed him a piece of paper regarding a cricket match, and asked him if he could play. Witness replied in the affirmative and initialled the paper. He then left the Dockyard. Willis had left before him on a bicycle. Witness had no idea whatever where Willis went to. He subsequently went in the same direction as Willis, whom he caught up at the Elphinstone Circle. He rode along, with Willis as far as Pydhonie from whence Willis went ahead alone.

Did Willis tell you where he was going?—No.

Where was he stationed on duty?—At the Dockyard.

Did you not ask him about his not being there on duty?—No. Not about duty.

His Worship: How many minutes before you, did Willis start?—About five minutes before.

At what pace did he go?—A little faster than a man could walk.

In answer to a question by Mr. Nicholson, witness said that he did not expect to catch up Willis and therefore did not go fast.

Mr. Binning then cross-examined the witness.

Did you notice Sub-Inspector Dorran at the gate?—No.

Witness further said the piece of paper, regarding the cricket match, was written by Inspector Morris.

Purshotam Nathu, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was employed in the "Karkhana." On the 31st of May, he saw Willis at the "Karkhana," who handed over a cart to Abdul Hussein Tyebji. The last-named then left, telling the workmen in the presence of Willis to weigh certain goods that might come and take charge of them. Witness saw a cart at the rear of the "Karkhana," to which he was taken after it had been seized. Willis then left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that when he saw the barrels and the man in custody, he did not know anything about them.

Did you not run away from Bombay to avoid the Police?—No.

Why did you not come to the Court the first two days?—Through fear.

When did you cease fearing?—A policeman told me not to be afraid of anything. He told me if the servants came to the Court and said what they knew, there would be no harm in that.

Is it not a fact that you have not been employed at the "Karkhana" since the 31st of May?—I am still working in the "Karkhana."

Do you take bhang?—Formerly I used to; but for the last two years I have not been taking it. Occasionally, however, when it happens to be a holiday and I am at Bhuleshwar, I take bhang.

But when you do take it, you take quite a lot, don't you?—No. I only smoke "bidis."

His Worship: Why do you say whenever you do take bhang you take only when at Bhuleshwar?—Because I go there for prayers and there are "bhang" shops there.

Inspector Bodley, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that between the 24th May and 7th June he did not find in the guard-room book any pass for stores from the Assistant Constructor's Department, nor any sea-face pass from Mr. Burn.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that he was on duty at the gate about five months in 1905.

PASSES NOT COUNTERSIGNED.

Is it not a fact that sometimes owing to pressure of business and absence of the Chief Officer, goods are passed out without passes, which are subsequently countersigned?—I have sometimes passed goods in this way myself, and sent the passes to be eventually countersigned.

And if you do not do so, there is the fear of a congestion of traffic in the Dockyard?—Sometimes it would be so, especially when there are auction-sales.

Is it a fact that Mr. King has gram and fodder for his horses taken every day out of the Dockyard without passes?—Frequently.

Nobody has ever taken any objection to that?—No.

Mr. Nicholson: Was it only on the occasions when auction sales had been held that as far as you remember goods were let out in this way?

Mr. Binning observed that the witness had used the words "especially" when there have been auction-sales.

The prosecution wanted to call William Fernandes as a witness.

Mr. Branson objected to the witness being called. He submitted that the evidence was inadmissible. This was the first time during the whole course of the case that the prosecution had mentioned this witness. Mr. Branson said he would ask for the Court's protection against the prosecution's conduct, on behalf of the defence. If his Worship thought the evidence was strictly admissible then he would apply to be allowed to reserve his cross-examination in order that he might be able to enquire as to the allegations that might be made.

Mr. Binning also objected to the witness being called.

Mr. Nicholson said the only question was whether the evidence was relevant.

His Worship held that the evidence was relevant. His Worship granted Mr. Branson's application to reserve cross-examination.

"DRAG EVERYTHING."

William Fernandes, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was employed as a clerk in the Marine Examiner's Office. He remembered the 31st of May. The next day after that, he saw Burn in his office and asked him if he thought his (witness') brother would get into trouble, to which Burn replied that there was nothing against Augustus Fernades except the paper containing a list of weights. Burn told him to tell his brother to deny everything and to engage counsel, and said he would give the money. Next day, witness saw Burn in his office, when the latter said he had sent Rs. 500 to his brother. He next saw him on Thursday, when Burn gave him Rs. 290 in notes. The money was not paid back. He first went to Mr. DeQuadros, then to Mr. Basil Lang and then again to Mr. DeQuadros. On Saturday night three persons named Perrett, Jehangir and Dastoor came to take him to Burn's bungalow. Burn asked him to get counsel and work in the case, but the next day he told him to return him the money, or give him a receipt. Witness refused to do so as the money had already been given to his brother.

Mr. Binning: What did you pay to Mr. Lang?

Witness: Rs. 45 and gharry hire.

Bapu Babaji of the C. I. Department, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that on the 31st May, on receiving certain instructions from Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali, he went to A. N. Fatehalli's "Karkhana" in Stable Street. He waited there, when he saw a cart containing three barrels being driven into the street. One of the barrels was rolled down. He saw Chhaya, who was with the cart, arrested. He was subsequently placed on watch there. He then saw Henry and Willis come there. Henry asked him if there had been a commotion there, and which of the sahibs had come there. Henry and Willis then left.

Syed Dawood Rahim, Native Police officer in the Government Dockyard, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that he was on duty at the main gate to enquire of persons who wanted to go out, whether they had passes. If they had or had not passes, he took them to the European Police Officer. He knew Chaya Goma, who used to take gram for Burn's horses. He remembered the 31st of May, when he saw Chaya walking ahead of a cart which was coming from inside. He asked him if he had a pass. Chaya gave it to Henry who was seated on a chair near the gate. At that time Willis was standing outside the gate. Henry shouted out to witness that he had got the pass and that he (the latter should therefore let the cart go.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that he did not remember what happened on the 4th of June or on the succeeding days until the 10th of June. It was not possible to remember it.

On the 31st of May, when the barrels were brought back to the Dockyard, were you asked whether a pass had been handed in when the cart went out?—No.

When were you first asked about it?—Later on, the same day.

Did you then say a pass had been given?—I did.

Questioned by the Court, witness said that after the cart had gone, Willis came to Henry inside the gate and had a conversation with him for about half an hour.

After the cart had left?—Yes.

Where was the pass at that time?—Henry was holding it in his hand.

Was there any other European officer there?—None other besides Henry, Willis and Doran.

Did no officer named Rafati come there any time that day?—No.

You have said Henry also went out?—Yes.

When did he go out?—Half an hour after Willis.

When did he return?—Within three-quarters of an hour.

With whom?—Alone.

Sub-Inspector Doran, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said that on the 31st of May he was employed in the "A" Division at the Dockyard Gate. Henry and Willis were with him that day. He did not notice any other Police officer there. Henry told him that he had received a paper from Inspector Morris regarding a cricket match and that he wanted to see Inspector DeBurgh and others about it. He then went.

Can you tell when he returned?—No. I cannot tell how long he was away.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, witness said that on looking at the passes, he had found that there were several of them which required to be countersigned. This was on several occasions.

You subsequently sent them to be counter-signed?—I gave them to my Inspector, who sent them.

Was there an auction sale in the Dockyard in the month of May?—There was.

On the 31st of May in the evening, did you see any pass insufficiently counter-signed?—Yes. Witness was shown Exhibit I.

Superintendent Stanford was at the time sitting in the Inspector's Office?—He was.

Do you know whether he saw the pass or not?—I do not remember it. Henry mentioned the pass to Superintendent Stanford, though I cannot say whether Superintendent Stanford saw it or not.

The further hearing was adjourned till Tuesday morning.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Normal Conditions Returning.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

To-day's crop telegrams show that agricultural conditions throughout India are gradually returning to normal in everything but food grain prices which unfortunately show no tendency whatever to fall, the movement, indeed, being rather upwards in spite of the abnormally high rates at which they already stand.

The United Provinces Government report that gratuitous relief was to be closed to-day in Basti and the civil works to-morrow in Bhahraich, in each case with a valedictory dole.

The Central Provinces Government report the discontinuance of weekly famine statements, the relief for weavers in Chanda having been stopped and no other Central Provinces relief operations being now current.

The Bengal Government describe the agricultural prospects as good and the people as actively engaged in cultivating their land.

The United Provinces, Bengal and Bombay Governments still have some relief works open, but the numbers attending them fell last week by 40 per cent, the total number of persons in all India in receipt of this form of help having now dropped to 14,000.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 14th July:—

Heavy rain during week in parts Surat, Konkan, Nasik, Belgaum, Kathiawar and Kolhapur, good in parts Kaira, Broach, East Khandesh, Satara, Dharwar, Baroda and Cutch, moderate in parts Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, West Khandesh, Palanpur and Rewa Kantha, and slight in parts Sind, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur and Mahi Kantha. Rainfall generally sufficient and beneficial, but more needed for kharif cultivation in parts Karachi, Thar and Parkar, Kaira, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Bijapur, Belgaum and Palanpur. Kharif sowing generally continues, but retarded in parts Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur owing to insufficient rain and in parts Broach and Surat owing to excessive moisture. Transplantation in progress in parts Karachi, Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Surat, Konkan, Nasik, Poona and Rewa Kantha. Sowing of cotton continues in parts Thar and Parkar, Ahmedabad, Surat, East Khandesh, Baroda, Cutch and Rewa Kantha. Fodder-supply generally adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara and Cutch and generally in good condition Supply of drinking water and water for irrigation generally adequate. Prices of food-grains fallen slightly in Upper Sind Frontier, Panch Mahals, East Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Dharwar, risen slightly in Sukkur, Larkana and Kolaba and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 21 to 41 per cent., in Gujarat 20 to 42 per cent., in Konkan 7 to 37 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 48 per cent. and in Karnatak 31 to 40 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 3rd instant—works—Bijapur 839; gratuitous—Bijapur 93, Dharwar 120.

WHEN a young couple at Brest, Yves Caloa and Cecile Carion, requested the authorities to publish the banns of their marriage they learned to their astonishment that the girl had no legal existence. When she was born eighteen years ago her father omitted to have the birth registered, and so her marriage will have to wait until a court finds that she really does exist.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have read with the greatest interest—as we were all bound to read—the Hon. Mr. Gokhale's address on "The Present Situation," delivered under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha. Mr. Gokhale's position in the country is, in some respects, unique. He has served his country with single-minded devotion and earnestness of purpose for about a generation now; his record of services in the cause of India's progress is, indeed, such that any man in any country might well feel proud of it. Though a considerable section of his countrymen do not see eye to eye with him on some questions affecting the future of their country, his patriotism, sincerity, and lofiness and purity of purpose have been universally recognised as above suspicion by friends and foes alike. He has of late been enjoying a measure of confidence from, and influence with, the authorities, which no other Indian publicists, unless perhaps it be Sir P. M. Mehta, can claim. His abilities, his patriotism, his unselfish and earnest devotion to the good of his country, his recognised position as one of the most distinguished and powerful leaders of the Moderate party and his influence now apparently growing with the Government—all invest his utterances on any question of public interest with peculiar importance and impart to them a weight and an authority that can not fail to affect, to some degree at least, Indian public opinion as well as the policy of the Government. His recent speech on the "Present Situation" has already attracted universal attention and I think, it will not be too much to say, it may have a considerable effect in determining the future attitude of the authorities towards that school of Indian politics which aims at the ultimate realisation, though it may be at a distant future, of the ideal of national independence, and which, to most Anglo-Indians goes, though not quite correctly, by the name of the Extremist School. I shall therefore feel grateful if you will kindly allow me to make a few remarks on that part of Mr. Gokhale's speech, which deals with the party of independence.

Though it is now somewhat late in the day, I am glad that the Hon. Mr. Gokhale has expressed his views freely and openly with regard to the ideas of independence that are, as he says, growing with rapidity in the country. The party of independence has now been in existence, as Mr. Gokhale admits, for the last three or four years; but hitherto, not a single influential exponent of the Moderate School has ever said anything of that party's ideal beyond the categorical assertion, never supported by argument that it is illusive and impracticable. Even the Hon. Mr. Gokhale himself, while speaking at Allahabad in 1907 on the "Work before us", contended himself with saying no more of this ideal than that it was "practically unattainable," though theoretically perfect. It is very easy to be wise after the event, but it should be remembered that in 1907, or indeed until his speech in Poona, Mr. Gokhale had not a word to say about ideas of independence necessarily leading to violence. On the contrary in that same speech at Lahore and elsewhere he has not anoften used language which, he ought to have foreseen, will be calculated at least indirectly to encourage those ideas. "Here, at the outset," he said in the Lahore speech, "let me say that I recognise no limits to my aspiration for my motherland. I want our people to be in their own country what other people are in theirs. I want our men and women without distinction of caste or creed, have opportunities to grow to the full height of their stature, unhampered by cramping and unnatural restrictions. I want India to take her proper place among the great nations of the world, politically, industrially, in religion, in literature, in science and in arts." No doubt he added that "I feel" (note the word) at the same time that the whole of this aspiration can in its essence and its reality be realised within this empire." Some people, however, may be pardoned if they did not share Mr. Gokhale's personal feeling in the matter, and interpreted his language as practically giving support to ideas of independence, nay, it would be no wonder, if some of the most uncharitable and unfriendly among them thought in their heart of hearts that Mr. Gokhale was expressing this feeling only "to save his own skin." If people, including young students with impressionable minds and immature judgments, are told that there should be no limit to their aspirations for their country and that their constant aim ought to be in their own country what other people are in theirs, naturally some of them at least would be inclined to infer that freedom ought to be their goal, especially as Mr. Gokhale's own favourite ideal—the ideal on which "he muses by day and of which he dreams at night," the ideal of Colonial Self-Government had received even at the hands of such radical British statesman as Lord Morley, no different characterization than that which he and his followers gave to the ideal of independence. Naturally some minds thought that if the ideal of Self-Government after the Colonial pattern was as absurd and impracticable as "asking for the moon," the ideal of freedom had at least the merit of being "theoretically perfect," and it is no wonder if they understood Mr. Gokhale's language taken in connection with the official view about the ideal of Colonial Self-Government as being to all intents and purposes favourable to ideas of independence. Of course Mr. Gokhale could not be held responsible for the result, but it is important to remember that until about a week ago, not only did he say nothing about violence being the inevitable result of ideas of independence, but that he often used language which under the circumstances and in the light of what British statesmen think of his own ideal could not have failed to encourage those ideas in some minds at least. If he was convinced that ideas of independence must necessarily lead to violence, was he not bound, in the interests of both the rulers and the ruled, to express his conviction long ago and not to wait until the violence has actually happened?

Mr. Gokhale, it should be noted, is not opposed to the people of India having a political ideal before them, as some of his Moderate compatriots are said, rightly or wrongly, to be. On the contrary he thinks it most necessary and desirable to be able to tell his countrymen that there is a political ideal after which they might well aspire. His objection is not to the people entertaining "an ideal" but to their entertaining the ideal of "national independence." He is also prepared to admit that if you cherished an ideal it is your duty to work for its realisation. All that he wishes is that his countrymen should accept tell his ideal and not the ideal of independence advocated by men like Messrs. Bipin C. Pal and A. Ghose. Earnest minds are always anxious to promote their own views and I am not surprised (on the contrary I admire him for that) if Mr. Gokhale is trying his best to secure the undivided allegience of his countrymen to his own ideal in preference to any other. What strikes me, however, as extremely strange in his attitude is his ignoring the fact that questions of ideal like any other questions are not beyond the domain of controversy and that it would be claiming the proverbially preposterous papal infallibility for one's own ideal if other ideals are to be vehemently condemned and indeed deemed to be fit objects for "stern and unrelenting" repression. If you once talk to a people of what their ideal ought to be you arouse their self consciousness and you should not then be so intolerent as to expect that that self-consciousness should necessarily express itself in the acceptance of your own ideal. All people are not, fortunately for the progress of mankind, blind followers; many of them are gifted with the faculty of independent thinking, and it is no wonder if questions of ideal produce differences of opinion like any other question. If Mr. Gokhale has fallen in love with the ideal of Colonial Self-Government, some of his countrymen, no less distinguished for their abilities, patriotism, sincerity, and disinterestedness than he, are not; and they may be pardoned if they honestly think and believe that it is only by slowly making the people fit for the achievement of national freedom that the country can come into its own, and rise to the full height of stature. Which of these two ideals is right, time alone will show; but in the meanwhile to condemn the exponents of the school of independence as a set of "maulmen" and enemies of their country, is to betray a spirit of bigotry and intolerence which, in the case of Mr. Gokhale at least, has come to me as a great and painful surprise. I, for one, had thought him incapable of such a spirit. When once it is recognised that there might be room for honest and legitimate differences of opinion on the question of the proper political ideal for India, the strong and even violent language he has used in speaking of the school of independence seems to me far from justified.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, no doubt, spoke with considerable emotion caused by the sad news of the detestable murder of Sir Curzon-Wyllie, and I am prepared to make some allowance for that. No sane and responsible Indian publicist, of whatever school of political thought, will deny that it is our bounden duty to condemn as strongly as we can, not only the murderous outrages committed, but the false and foolish notion that seems to lie at their bottom, viz., that the cause of Indian progress can be furthered by such anarchical violence. I happen to belong to the class of dreamers and visionaries whom Mr. Gokhale has so vehemently condemned; nevertheless, I beg the Hon. Gentleman's permission to associate myself with him in expressing detestation of the murder of Sir Curzon-Wyllie. And I express detestation of such outrages, not only because they are heinous and criminal in themselves, but also because I believe, nothing could be more calculated to bring into discredit the very cause in the name or which they are apparently committed. And I feel confident that except a few hair-brained individuals who might have imbibed anarchical notions under the influence of some of the anarchical movements of the West, no Indian, whatever his political views, would be so destitute of ordinary commonsense as to imagine even for a moment that such outrageous deeds will do any good to the cause of India. But, however poignant might be our sense of regret at such heinous murders, and however keen our abhorrence of them, let us not be carried away by panic, and indulge in a wholesale condemnation of the party of independence. By all means, let anarchists and assassins be put down with an iron hand, but let us not do the justice of visiting the sins of a few individuals upon men who are not only innocent, but good and true; however we may greatly differ from them in the ideals, views and opinions. Even Lord Morley had the fairness to see that a distinction must be made between what he called "Academic Extremists" and "Physical Force Extremists" and to say that faith and aspirations were beyond the operation of penal laws. The Hon. Mr. Gokhale, however, goes further than even the Secretary of State, and brings even the ideas of independence under a common ban as promotive of violence and therefore deserving "stern and unrelenting repression." Nay, in forgetfulness of his own wholesome advice that we should not impute motives to one who differs from us, he regards all declarations of peaceful intentions by leaders of the school of independence as a cloak used by them "to save their skins." Those who remember what men like Messrs. Arvind Ghose and Bipin Chandra Pal have suffered, and how patiently and courageously they have suffered it, will not have the least hesitation in treating such imputations of cowardice as entirely unworthy and undeserved if not pusillanimous.

The Hon. Mr. Gokhale is mistaken when he says that ideas of independence are bound to lead to violence. Anarchical outrages are the outcome, not of the ideas of independence, but of the abuse of those ideas due to the false notion that such outrages are an essential factor in the achievement of national independence. It is a well-known fact that even the best institutions and ideas are liable to abuse at the hands of ignorant, selfish and weak-minded people, but will it be right on that account, to blame those institutions and ideas themselves? Perhaps the noblest sentiment that can burn in the breast of man and illumine his path of life is the sentiment of religion, but even that sentiment has not escaped abuse and prostitution at the hands of bad and selfish people. Again, do we not find in the history of diplomacy gross acts of injustice committed and defended in the name of patriotism? But do we on that account condemn religion and patriotism as necessarily leading to violence and mischief? I cannot help saying that it shows a certain lack of correct and accurate thinking to condemn the very ideas of independence, simply because a few hot-headed youths who happened to have those ideas, have committed outrages under the mistaken and mischievous notion that they were thereby serving their country. If the gospel of independence is to be held responsible for such outrages, there is no reason why the teaching of Colonial Self-Government should not; for, as I have shown above, it must in some cases at least, lead to ideas of independence.

I am far from saying that the gospel of independence may be propagated recklessly among all sorts and conditions of men, without regard to their intellectual and moral level. Nay, I go further and maintain that it is the duty of all preachers of that Gospel not to rest content with the mere presentation of the ideal but to insist that its realization is an utter impossibility unless certain virtues as scrupulously practised in our private and public life and a good deal of practical work faithfully performed in the industrial, social, educational and political spheres of national life. But it is one thing to find fault with a defective or erroneous or faulty mode of teaching ideas of independence and another to condemn them altogether as subversive of peace and order.

In conclusion, I regret, I have had to criticize the Hon. Mr. Gokhale for whom I have felt the highest respect. But the sacred duty of defending a good and noble cause is my only apology. As Carlyle says, "Teufelsdrochk is our friend; but Truth is our Divinity."—Yours, etc.,

R. G. P.

VOLUNTEERING IN INDIA.

Views of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.

THE annual report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce just published contains an interesting expression of opinion on the question of Volunteering in India. The report says:—

THE INDIAN VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The question of establishing a European Militia in India was mooted during the year, and it aroused considerable interest amongst the Mercantile community throughout the country. On the Bombay Chamber of Commerce being approached on the subject, the Committee expressed the following opinion, viz., that every European and Eurasian in this country should be trained to arms, both in the interests of the State and for the greater security of the European community. This end would the Committee thought, be attained if both the Government and the general public took a keener interest in the existing Volunteer Force, without which the Civilian European population would be a source of weakness rather than strength in time of internal disturbance. Government, it was felt, should adopt a more sympathetic attitude towards volunteering in this country. The capitation grant, it was considered, should be still further enhanced so as to enable all grades to serve without being put to personal expense, and that it should be made obligatory on all officials to take an active part in the Force.

As regards the non-official Anglo-Indian population, it was felt that a far larger percentage would join the Volunteers, if employers afforded greater encouragement in this direction. European Firms and Companies, which have a direct stake in the preservation of peace and order would suffer heavy loss, and in some cases even ruin in the event of internal rebellion; and, therefore, in self-defence, if for no higher motive, all such Firms and Companies should give every facility to their staff to acquire a practical military training. If however all such voluntary efforts failed to produce the very necessary auxiliary force of Europeans then the Committee agreed with others in advocating a Militia embodying every able-bodied European and Eurasian in the land. It was considered very desirable in view of recent events that the British armed force should be materially strengthened, and if therefore our countrymen did not come forward of their own accord to form the necessary supplement to the Regular Army, there should be no hesitation in introducing some form of compulsory service, by which all alike would share in mutual protection and the defence of our Eastern Empire.

YESTERDAY on the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of a notice calling upon Waman Sakharam Khare, a Pleader of the Nasik Court, to show cause why he should not be suspended from practice or his "Sanad" as a Pleader cancelled. Last week their Lordships had confirmed an order of the District Magistrate of Nasik, requiring the Pleader, against whom proceedings had been taken, under Chapter 8 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, on information that he had been disseminating seditious matter by means of speeches, to execute a personal recognisance in Rs. 2,000 to be of good behaviour for one year, with two substantial and respectable sureties for Rs. 1,000 each. The notice about the making of an enquiry into the conduct of the accused, under the Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the Court, was heard before the same Judges yesterday, when it was ordered that the accused's "Sanad" should be suspended for the period for which he was required to furnish security for his good behaviour, that is one year, and that, at the end of that period, he should appear before the Court to get back his "Sanad."

SPORTING NEWS.

HARWOOD FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Bombay Gymkhana vs Government Telegraphs.

THE meeting of the Bombay Gymkhana, who since the season opened have been showing gradually improved form with the Government Telegraphs the leaders of the competition provided an interesting match at the Cooperage yesterday afternoon. Spectators who had looked for a keen and level game were not disappointed, for the Telegraphs won by a goal only. At the same time the Gymkhana men had only themselves to blame for their loss of points, for they had chances, which if advantage had been made of them, would have given the Gymkhana an easy win.

The Gymkhana started the game well, with a warm attack, but the Telegraphs were not slow in making a reply, and Ryan sent in a low shot from long range which Hall sent up to his backs. Keeping up their attack however the Telegraphs scored early in the game, Asplin rushing the ball into the goal. Then Price for the Gymkhana had an excellent chance from one of Moir's fine centres, but he got his foot too far under the ball and his shot went over the cross-bar. Both Edie and Hall had shots to save during ensuing play, and then "hands" being given within the Telegraphs' penality area the Gymkhana looked like scoring. Hargreaves however only kicked the ball against the cross-bar. The Gymkhana still kept up the pressure, but the Telegraphs put up a spirited reply, from which Hall saved smartly on more than one occasion. The Gymkhana goalkeeper was playing a round game and with Telegraph forwards showing plenty of combination and being altogether in good form, he had enough work to do. The Gymkhana attack was somewhat disorganised by the absence of Abbott and through Moir having hardly recovered from the recent injury to his shoulder. They gave Edie some difficult work to do, but their forward play was distinctly worse than it has been in recent matches.

Early in the second half Holman narrowly missed a second goal for the Telegraphs and following this Hargreaves had a good opening for the Gymkhana had he got a shot straight at the goalkeeper. The game continued to be even to the end and both goalkeepers were given some sound shots. Neither side however succeeded in scoring and the Telegraphs were the winners by the only goal of the match.

Teams:—

Government Telegraphs:—Goal: Edie; backs: Taylor and Crutchley; half-backs: Woollen, Lewis and Redford; forwards: Green, Conquest, Ryan, Asplin and Holman.

Bombay Gymkhana:—Goal: Holl; backs: Collingwood and Elliott; half-backs: Barrett, Jaeger and Sim; forwards: Murray, Hargreaves, Price, Cudlip and Moir.

The League table now stands as follows:—

	Goals.						Pts.
	P.	W.	D.	L.	For	Agst.	
Govt. Telegraphs	6	6	0	0	25	1	12
Y. M. C. A.	5	4	0	1	20	1	8
Glosters	5	3	1	1	10	5	7
R. G. A.	5	1	3	1	8	9	5
Bombay Gymkhana	5	2	1	2	3	6	5
Parel Gymkh

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The Bombay Gazette.
SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1909.

THE CROWN COLONY.

THAT Ceylon exercises a strong influence on any one who has once entered her charmed circle was amply proved by the crowded audience who assembled to hear Mr. John Ferguson, C.M.G., devoted friend and lover of the island, when he described her industries and her material progress the other day at the Royal Society of Arts. With an area, a little less than of Ireland and a still smaller population, it has flourishing industries, prosperous and contented inhabitants and a sure prospect of further developments in both directions, for the population, which was below a million in 1815, when Ceylon came under British rule, is now over four millions, including 700,000 Tamil coolies, who have emigrated thither for work in the planting districts. The Sinhalese themselves have doubled their numbers since 1863. The revenue is twice what it was in 1893, being now close on two and a half million sterling annually. As for Ceylon's trade, it has not only recovered from the coffee disaster that threatened to cripple it for ever; it is three times what it was after the coffee failure, and its present annual volume of eighteen to twenty millions sterling is double what it attained in the height of the coffee boom. These are just the hard statistical facts that the jealous economist works out before he will believe in, or try to convince others of the genuineness of a people's happiness or prosperity. Being stated of Ceylon, they give no idea whatever of the charm and beauty of the island which those who have lived there never forget. It may or may not be the land of Ophir, or the scene of Sindbad the Sailor's magical adventures, or of the feats of Aladdin with his wonderful lamp. The imagination of the visitor to Ceylon suffers no shock in supposing it might easily have been all these. That its ancient people possessed fabulous riches and were ready for great enterprises, had artistic and religious conceptions of a high order is proved by the ruins of the long buried cities of Anaradhapura and Polonaruwa, compared with what they must have been, the greatest of its modern towns, even picturesque Kandy, are but sordid collections of dwellings and marts. In those olden times temples and monasteries of lordly dimensions were built regardless of cost, drawing freely on the mental and material resources of an enthusiastic people, as is proved by the immensity of the glorious architectural ruins, some of them two thousand years old. It is not clear how the inhabitants then amassed the wealth poured out so generously on religious buildings. That these ancient cities were the seats of a capable government of a large population and of extensive industries, there can be no doubt. There is proof that Ceylon possessed a settled government five hundred years before the Christian era, and was, as a nation, two thousand years old before the Portuguese found her out and landing on her shores made themselves masters of her fertile regions. But every effort of theirs and of subsequent traders and invaders failed to conquer the Kandyan Kingdom, until the British, through amicable negotiations with the Kandyan chiefs, took possession of the whole island easily in the 19th century on certain specified conditions, and have administered it ever since.

An idea of the loveliness and the grandeur of Ceylon of which Sir Emerson Tennent speaks, can be grasped at once as the traveller approaches the island, and as he penetrates the interior, he is more and more enchanted. From sea-shore to its highest mountains it is truly one vast and glorious botanic garden, where nature revels and is decked in her very best livery. The trees there flower with a luxury and brilliancy unknown elsewhere, the ferns, orchids and trailing plants are as delicately beautiful as any in the botanical kingdom. The groves of palms extend from the hill-sides to the very shores of the Indian Ocean, their graceful crowns bearing the fruit that is one of the great sources of Sinhalese wealth. The rice-fields in emerald terraces that delight the eye of the traveller, are unfortunately not nearly extensive enough to supply the needs of the people, but have to be supplemented from India. If the tanks, lakes and inland seas, constructed by Ceylon's ancient rulers, were repaired and renewed, the island could be made independent of a foreign rice supply. The great north central plains, which this enlightened scheme of irrigation fertilised many more than thousand years ago, fell back into jungle after they had been the scene of prolonged internecine struggles between Sinhalese and Tamils, and have now only a population of one or two to the acre. Men of Ceylon and English agricultural experience say that cattle stations might be established here with prospects of great success, for Ceylon now imports cattle, sheep, goats and fowls from India at a cost of £100,000 a year and takes besides vast quantities of cold storage imports from Australia and Europe. Her own immense tracts of close jungle, if opened up and the old irrigation works repaired, could support herds of thousands of cattle, sheep and goats. Of her fifteen and a half million acres only four millions are now under cultivation and pasture. Since the failure of coffee, a trial that nearly broke the hearts of Ceylon's plucky planters over thirty years ago, cinchona first and then tea absorbed their energies and revived their hopes. Tea has proved far better suited to the climate of the island than coffee in its palmiest days, for tea-leaves can be gathered during nine months of the year, and if now and again the planter has to wait for his "flush," it comes before many days, and the harvest is continuous. Rubber is now opening up a royal road to the Ceylon "gardener."

Cinnamon still holds its own steadily in the tract where it has flourished from ancient times, though it sells now in Mincing Lane for half a crown a pound, forty times less than Romans paid for it in the days of the Emperor Augustus. Cardamoms, pepper, and spices keep a place in Ceylon's great plantations in spite of the commercial claims of newer cultivations. Men dig and delve for the ruby, sapphire, topaz, amethyst and cat's-eye, and though the 20,000 Singhalese thus employed, get a poor return for this labour, they have the joy of a gamble for the chance of finding a really valuable gem. Birmingham and Germany step in meanwhile with clever spurious imitations that satisfy the untaught eye of the tourist in Colombo quite as effectually. The long celebrated pearl fishery is now prosaically leased on safe terms to a London company, and there is an end to the glorious uncertainty of bygone days. The plumbago mines are of real importance to Ceylon. They are mostly in the hands of natives of the island and make mint of money for them especially in war-time. Mr. Ferguson, dwelling on the increasing prosperity of Ceylon and on the part that railways played in its rapid development, urged the unwisdom of the proposal of the Colonial Secretary to lock up two millions of the revenue as an insurance against possible misfortune. He pointed to the flourishing state of trade as a genuine guarantee for the future, and insisted that the two millions could be far better spent on extending the railways. They would give a profit of at least ten per cent. on the outlay. Sir West Ridgeway also condemned the setting aside of two millions, when they could be so much more wisely employed, as not even a medieval policy, but simply the policy pursued by our grandmothers in their dotage. The railway, not the motor-car, apparently spells prosperity for Ceylon. The Buddhists welcome it cordially, for they will not overburden an animal, and gladly make use of the engine as a means of traction and travel.

THE GOKALDAS HOSPITAL. On the 2nd August, 1905, the Bombay Government appointed a Committee of nine well-known citizens to enquire into the condition of the Gokaldas Hospital which, for a long time, had been found by its Surgeons to be quite inadequate for the service required of it. The report was delivered on the 3rd of June, 1907, and disclosed an astonishing state of affairs at the hospital. There was no supply of hot and cold water, all water had to be carried from below for the use of patients and there were no sinks in the wards. The cook-room was too small, ill-lighted and inadequately ventilated, and the insufficient accommodation for the hospital servants caused overcrowding, fifty of them having to live in sixteen rooms. The storage accommodation for hospital clothing and for general stores was inadequate. The mortuary was small, badly lighted and without sanitary conveniences. The milk-supply was obtained from outside and is exposed to all the usual risks. There was no out-patient waiting room, a small room, originally intended for infectious disease, being used to accommodate about one hundred patients of both sexes. The compound of the hospital was without an adequate fence and exposed to nuisances at night, and the buildings were without protection against fire. Besides the remedying of these defects the Committee ask for electric lights and a lift, and a new observation ward to be built at one end of the hospital, a scullery on each floor, an increase of the hospital staff, a dark room for the use of the Rontgen apparatus and a new mortuary. Apparently through lack of adequate information, they do not approve of the addition of a laundry because of the noise the dhobies cause, but surely it is not necessary to employ such destructive means of cleansing the hospital linen when appliances are to be had that will disinfect and cleanse the articles without noise or injury. It is common in Indian hospitals to be short of linen during the rains, on account of the deficient means of drying; a small modern laundry with hand-driven machines and a stone might be considered of more importance than electric lift and light. And as funds are far from plentiful at the Gokaldas Hospital, a lift operated by two coolies instead of electric current would raise the patients just as well although not quite so fast as the more expensive machine. The report was twenty-one months in the making, and the reason alleged was the ill-health of the chairman. But there were nine men on the Committee. It seems as if the Bombay habit of loading up a Committee with numbers only results in destroying the sense of personal responsibility of its individual members. Three or at most four would have been a much more effective number. It is impossible to read the report of the Committee without feeling that, on account of very grave deficiencies in nearly all the first necessities, the Gokaldas Hospital has fallen very short of its intended purpose. With insufficient staff, doubtful milk supply, inadequate cooking arrangements and defective water-supply, how can even the best medical skill deal with an amount of work that exceeds the utmost capacity of the building? As we announced a few weeks ago, under a recent agreement arrived at between the Government and the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, the annual cost of additional hospital accommodation will be borne by the latter body on whom the liability to provide such accommodation rests.

ARMY STRENGTH, IS IT AN INCREASE? In the report on the strength of the military forces serving within the United Kingdom the Army Council has been at some pains to attach four tabulated appendices to the memorandum with the object of drawing a comparison between the total strength liable for service abroad, in 1905 and that of 1909. Mr. Haldane will no doubt take much credit for having increased the number of men, as liable, by close on one hundred and seven thousand and lose no opportunity of impressing on the public what a remarkable achievement it is. But when the published figures are scrutinised by any one conversant with the methods frequently adopted for party purposes, to swell the strength on paper of our Naval and Military forces, it will be realised that the increase in the number of men liable for service abroad is, to say the least of it, somewhat, misleading. The apparent increase has been arrived at by the simple expedient of adding the Special Reserve, namely the old Militia in the case of 1909 and deducting it in the case of 1905. It is true that the Militia was not liable to be compulsorily sent to serve abroad, but if not liable, it was not only willing but eager to do so, in case of emergency as in the South African war. The fact that the Special Reserve can be compelled under certain circumstances to serve abroad does not create a new force, and moreover it might be considered that a seasoned Militiaman, ready and willing, would be preferable to an undersized youth who was liable. Sir John French, the Inspector-General of the Forces, in his annual report remarks that "the Infantry Special Reservists vary a good deal in physique." We can imagine that the contrast between the old Militiaman now serving on for his bounty and the lately recruited Special Reservist, must be very striking when the two are seen standing together in the ranks. In the total number liable for service abroad is also, of course, included the Army Reserve whose numbers are just now temporarily inflated by the reduction in the Regular Army, but these numbers will be gradually reduced as the extra men will not be replaced as they complete their Reserve service. These comparisons and statements, as embodied in the memorandum of the Army Council, have been much criticised in military circles, where they are looked upon as misleading.

MOTORS IN AMERICA. If Mr. Taft should follow Mr. Lloyd-George's example and put a tax on petrol in the United States, he would reap a fine harvest, for the motor-car industry there has rushed ahead with magic haste. Recent reports from responsible Automobile Associations show that never before has any business made the same progress. Ten years ago there were 25 firms at work on motors in the United States. Now there are 253, over ten times as many. Two-fifths of these at least are well-known names and are of serious import in the motor market. Where less than half a million sterling of capital was sunk in the industry in 1898, nearly £40,000,000 was the amount invested in motor manufacture and allied trades in 1908. Ten years ago there were only 1,200 cars on America roads, there are now 160,000 wheeling about the States. Of these New York alone registers 69,000. This year, 1909, will see, at the present rate of out-put, cars of an aggregate value of £26,000,000 manufactured, while the value of parts and accessories will make the bill considerably more than that. To find how many gallons of petrol will keep all these cars in motion for twelve months would be an interesting and complex calculation for those who delight in figures. Mr. Lloyd-George's eyes would glisten and his mouth water if he had a chance to tax such a lordly array of imperial gallons of petrol in England.

INFORMATION has been received by telegram from London that 52 bags of mail matter for India from Manchester, Liverpool, Glasgow and Edinburgh, which were due to arrive at Bombay on the 16th July, have been detained through a railway accident and that they were to be forwarded by the mail which left London on the 9th July.

SIR G. ROOS KEPPEL has cancelled his proposed autumn tour to the Chitral as he will be proceeding Home on leave in November.

NEWS from the Persian Gulf states that great excitement prevails there consequent on the news of the fighting at Teheran.

SIR CHAS. ALLEN handed over charge of his office of Chairman of the Calcutta Corporation to Mr. C. F. Payne, Deputy Chairman, on Thursday.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE ASSASSINATION OF SIR CURZON-WYLLIE AND DR. LALCACA.

Relics of "John Company."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 2.

WITH this morning's papers containing more or less complete accounts of the terrible tragedy enacted at South Kensington last night, I received from my news agents the July number of the *Indian Sociologist*, in which appears the following passages :—"At the risk of alienating the sympathies and good opinion of almost all our old friends and acquaintances. . . . we repeat that political assassination is not murder. . . . All unprejudiced men treat political assassinators, not as criminals in any way, but often regard them as benefactors of their race." The article from which the above quotation is made fills two pages and has three headings, viz., "International Law and the Ethics of Force," "Political Offences not regarded as Crimes" and "A French Writer on the Right and Duty to Use Force." A portion of a French postage stamp on the paper shows that although the *Indian Sociologist* is printed in London, it is not published here but in Paris. A loyal Indian some time ago asked me why the authorities allowed such a paper to be printed and circulated in this country. If the resources of His Majesty's Government are insufficient to prevent this man's incitements to such a shocking deed as that which was perpetrated by one of his pupils last night, surely they can prevent them being printed in England. Sir Curzon-Wyllie was the last man one would have expected to be chosen as a victim of anarchical fury. A not inconsiderable portion of his private as well as official time was devoted to assisting the class to which the wretched Madar Lal Dhingra belonged, and having been associated with Sir Curzon in connection with the National Indian Association, of which he was honorary treasurer, I know how earnestly he sympathised with them in difficulties inseparable from their position in a strange country and how desirous he was to help them as far as he could. Only the other day I heard of an instance of his extreme kindness to Indian students. He was told of a young native who was ill in cheap lodgings, practically penniless and deserted by his former acquaintance. Sir Curzon was himself unwell and confined to the house, but recognising the urgency of the case he left a sick room to succour the friendless Indian youth. The terrible crime comes home to me more closely owing to slight personal incident which I may perhaps be permitted to mention. Yesterday morning an English friend on leave from India came to ask if I would give him a letter of introduction to Sir Curzon-Wyllie whose acquaintance he desired to make. I complied with the request and he left me to go to the India Office in the hope of finding Sir Curzon in his room. Later in the day I heard from my friend that Sir Curzon had gone to Dover to see an Indian Prince off and that his Secretary had arranged for an appointment this morning. Sir Curzon returned to town in time to fulfil an engagement to dine at the Savoy Hotel as the guest of Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Chairman of the Bombay Millowners' Associa- tion. Sir Cowasjee and Lady Jehangir were also to have been [illegible] of the party, but were unable to be present owing to the [illegible] disposition of the latter. Sir Cowasjee and his son ever joined Mr. Fazulbhoy and his gues the National Indian Association's soiree Hall which bears the former's name. soiree commenced as usual at 9 p.m., an exact time of the assassination was about Sir Alfred and Lady Lyall had acted as but had, I believe, departed when Sir C was struck down. Estimates vary as number who still remained, from 50 to Amongst them were Sir Charles Lyall, Dr. T Thornton; Sir Lesley Probyn, as you have hea by telegram, Mr. W. Coldstream, Miss Beck, the honorary secretary, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir, who was one of Dr. Lalcaca's most intimate friends. The scene of the outrage was the landing outside the room in which the soiree was held. The landing had been used as a sort of smoking lounge and there were chairs about. From a well-known Bombay resident who was present I have received the following account :— "At about 11-15 Sir Curzon and Lady Wyllie accompanied by Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and his brother, Mr. Gulamhusain, left the Hall and just outside the folding doors they were met by Dr. Cawas Lalcaca. (I may here mention that Sir Curzon presented Dr. Lalcaca to the King at the levee held by His Majesty at St. James's Palace ten days ago.) Sir Curzon stopped to converse with the Doctor while Lady Wyllie, escorted by Mr. Fazulbhoy and his brother, descended the staircase to get her cloak. The cloak-rooms are on the ground floor. I did not see the actual murder, as I was in the hall at the moment, but I was told that what occurred was this. The murderer went to Sir Curzon and fired at him four times, killi him on the spot. Dr. Lalcaca rushed man who also shot him in the abdomen. gentlemen rushed up to the assass overpowered him. He struggled ha free and tried to shoot himself. rivolvers and a dagger were found Lady Wyllie, on hearing the hurried up the staircase recognised her husband. breathing and seemed folding doors wer the meantime a behaved ver stagg but waite might As soon were placed ing guests we the arrival of a removed to St. Geo on the way thither." learn that when the shots were Wyllie said to the gentlemen, "What is One of them said partly in seriousness partly in jest, "Bomb!" She then exclaime "I must go up and see." One of the gentlemen said he, however, would go up and see what had occurred. But almost before he returned Lady Wyllie, as if half suspecting the truth, had started to ascend the staircase. Some one who saw the revolver tells me that it was a small one. Dhingra was wearing a single breasted jacket coat and the wonder is, considering how he was attired, that he could have carried all the evening three revolvers and a dagger without anyone noticing it. He moved about amongst the other guests and was, I am told, introduced to a number of people by the unsuspicious Miss Beck. That lady says :—"The Indian student had been in the reception room the whole evening and only a short time before had been telling my sister about his examination." She is also reported as saying: "Dhingra had not been in England long, although he ha at a function before, which was atte Sir Curzon-Wyllie. He was sta England for the usual period of three It has been reported, that Dhingra was spicuous because he was the only one not evening dress. That is not true. He were turban, as several of the others did. We allow those students who have not evening dress to attend at these gatherings in Indian dress." Miss Beck was asked: "Do you know of any motive for Dhingra's act?" "Well," she replied, "the only explanation can be that he is a seditionist or had some personal animus against Sir Curzon-Wyllie." There is a rumour which I mention for what it is worth, that a brother in India wrote to Sir Curzon-Wyllie expressing concern at Dhingra's connection with India House and asking the Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State to use his influence to draw the young man away from such associations. Since writing the above I have seen in the late edition of an evening paper a statement by Dr. John Pollen, practically confirming the above story. He says, however, that Sir Curzon-Wyllie in response to the requests of the brothers (not brother) of Dhingra had inquired for him, but had not been able to find his address. As to his connection with India House, Highgate, there seems to be no doubt.

A *Westminster Gazette* representative, on visiting India House to-day, found there an Indian, who described himself as the last of the boarders. The House, he explained would be altogether closed in a few weeks. "Have you ever seen this man Dhingra," he was asked. "Is he in any way connected with this hostel?" he was asked. "Dhingra—yes, he was here some time ago; eight or nine months ago; he stayed for a few weeks." Why did he go?" With a gesture he passed the question as unanswerable. "Many students do so—stay a little while and then go. This is a boarding-house," he added. Asked to describe Dhingra, the student at India House said he was quite an ordinary student. "I am an ordinary student," he said. "Well, he was like me—quite ordinary. He is, I should think, between twenty-five and twenty-eight years of age. He is an engineering student, and he came from the Punjab." The evening papers publish the opinions of various people on the tragic event. Mr. Stead in his usual cocksure manner says :—"It is very bad policy and very bad taste to make a great fuss about an *ordinary murder*." (The italics are mine). Of course it can be magnified to any extent. The proper way is to treat it as a matter of no importance whatever except as the murderous act of a youth. He goes on to say pontifically : "I do not attach any political significance whatever to it. He might just as well have killed one of his own countrymen. The youth may have had some personal feeling or he may be some modern anarchist. I cannot imagine that any one would be so mad as to think that by killing a retired Indian Civil official in London he was going to deliver his country. If he had that idea he would have killed somebody bigger."

RELICS OF JOHN COMPANY.

One of the most sumptuous of recent volumes on what I may term Anglo-Indian Archæology is the republication of Grigg's "Relics of the Honourable East India Company," which has just seen the light. The public is indebted for its appearance to Sir George Birdwood, the indefatigable savant, and the debt is a deep one. It is nowadays rather a difficult matter to get the originals of many of the most interesting old prints connected with the early history of the English in India. Some, it is true, turn up occasionally at Bombay or Calcutta sale-rooms. But the number of collectors is increasing and the relics suffer ceaselessly from the ordinary accidents of age. Nearly twenty years ago Mr. William [illegible] subordinate official in the [illegible]

E TROUBLE IN PERSIA.

SHAH FLEES THE PALACE.

Refuge Sought in the Russian Legation.

BRITISH TROOPS READY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 15.

In reply to questions in Parliament, Sir Edward Grey said that hitherto no Russian advance had been ordered on Teheran, though troops were in readiness at Kazvin.

The situation at Shiraz is disquieting. A small British force at Bushire is in readiness to proceed thither in case of need.

LONDON, JULY 16.

A telegram from Teheran this morning states that the Shah has taken refuge in the Russian Legation.

LATER.

Reuter, telegraphing from Teheran, states that a deputation from the Anglo-Russian Legations is proceeding to inform the Nationalists that the Shah has taken refuge in the Russian Legation.

THE LOSS OF THE SUB-MARINES.

Eleven Men Missing.

ACCIDENT CAUSED BY FOG.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The steamer "Eddystone" got among the flotilla of submarines at midnight and collided with and sank C.-11. Lieutenants Brodie and Watkins and three seamen were saved. Eleven men are missing.

C.-17 was damaged in colliding with C.-16 while trying to avoid the "Eddystone".

The King and the Prince of Wales have sent messages of sympathy.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The Captain of the "Eddystone," in an interview, said that a dense fog prevailed and he was unaware of the presence of warships till he was blinded by search-lights.

THE LORDS AND THE BUDGET.

"Assassins of the People's Measures."

LONDON, JULY 16.

Mr. Lewis Harcourt, speaking at Leigh, described the Lords as Black Hand assassins of the people's measures.

The rejection of the Finance Bill, he declared, would be a death sentence on themselves.

LORD KITCHENER.

New Zealand also Seeks Advice.

LONDON, JULY 16.

New Zealand has invited Lord Kitchener to advise the Colony as to its defences after his visit to Australia.

FRENCH GENERAL POLICY.

Vote of Confidence Passed.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Several weeks of debate in the French Chamber on the general policy of Government, has resulted in a vote of confidence by 345 votes to 90.

THE NORTHLAND-STIRLING DIVORCE.

Appeal Withdrawn.

LONDON, JULY 15.

The Northland-Stirling appeals, announced on the 10th March, have been withdrawn. Stirling has granted his ex-wife an annuity of £250.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

Canada Wins the Cup.

LONDON, JULY 16.

Canada has won the Mackinnon Cup at the Bisley Meeting with a score of 1,616.

The Transvaal was second with 1,514; Guernsey totalled 1,499; England, 1,492; Scotland and Natal, 1,491 each; Ireland, 1,448; Rhodesia, 1,422; and India, 1,376.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

The Eclipse Stakes.

LONDON, JULY 16.

The race for the Eclipse Stakes was run at Sandown Park, this afternoon, with the following result:—

Bayardo	1
Royal Realm	2
Santo Strato	3

Four ran. The race was won by two lengths; one length between the second and the third.

Betting at the start was as follows:—

40 to 85 against Bayardo.
100 to 6 against Royal Realm.
10 to 9 against Santo Strato.

A MEETING of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held at Simla yesterday, Friday, at which it is presumed that the draft regulations under the Reform Scheme which are about to be sent home to the Secretary of State were discussed.

MOSLEM LEAGUE MEETING AT POONA

Condemnation of Sedition.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 16.

A representative meeting of the Bombay Presidency Moslem League was held here last night to express the Moslem condemnation of sedition and anarchy and to consider some other matters pertaining to the welfare of the community. Sir Adamjee Peerbhoy, Vice-President of the League, occupied the chair. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed, Honorary Secretary, read telegrams and letters of cordial sympathy with the objects of the meeting from all branches of the League, including the Guzerat Moslem League of Ahmedabad, the Kokan Moslem League of Ratnagiri and District Moslem Leagues of Ahmednagar, Broach, Bijapur and Dharwar.

SIR ADAMJEE PEERBHOY'S SPEECH.

Sir Adamjee opened the proceeding with the following important speech:—

"Allow me to thank most heartily for the cordial reception which you have accorded to me this afternoon. I regret exceedingly that our most distinguished leader and President, His Highness the Aga Khan, is not here tonight to preside over this important and influential gathering. In his absence it has fallen upon me as Vice-President of the League, to occupy the chair, and I feel it both an honour and pleasure to preside over your deliberations. Though the League owes its origin to the happy initiation of the Aga Khan, it has been my cherished aim, ever since I had the honour to preside at the first meeting of the All India Moslem League at Karachi, to see a body like this well established in the presidency. I have taken a keen interest in the rise and progress of this Society and our learned Honorary Secretary, whose devotion to the Moslem cause we all highly appreciate, has kept me well informed of all the steps taken by it in the furtherance of the Political progress of our community. It is my pleasing duty to thank His Excellency the Governor and his Councillors for their kind compliance with one of the chief demands of this Society presented in the address of its deputation to Sir George Clarke last year. I need not dwell upon it here as you will be presently called upon to express your gratitude to Government for the same in suitable terms,

"The appalling news of the cowardly assassination of Sir Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka has filled us all with grief, shame and anxiety. I assure you, gentlemen, that the growth of sedition and anarchy in our country during the last three years has caused me some of the most anxious moments of my life. Although in my private conversations, I have never ceased to point out the disastrous consequences of the new destructive forces at work in some parts of India, I had hitherto refrained from giving public expression to my views on the subject. I was quite content to leave public speaking to politicians. But the recent shocking murder by an Indian anarchist in the heart of the Empire compels even a business man like myself to break his silence. I may say that no one can more fully realise the dangers of the spread of hydroheaded sedition than a business man, because the slightest breach of the peace is followed by dislocation of business. But I do not look upon the question from a mere selfish point of view. Sedition and anarchy to me are synonymous terms. Sedition means subversion of the present Government, which means having no Government at all, I am an old man who has seen pre-Mutiny days. I have lived in some parts of the country where before the British Government anarchy prevailed within my own knowledge. I realise the horrible atrocities of those days and whenever I hear the word sedition I think of the pandemonium which prevailed in that dark period and my hair stands on end. You will be called upon to express your condemnation of the recent horrible outrage. It is often said that resolutions expressing abhorrence of anarchical crime are useless, but they are indeed the only way in which we can publicly disassociate ourselves from those who commit the outrages and from those who incite others to do so. That is something, but we can do more; we are ready to cooperate with Government in any measures that may be taken, for instance for looking after Indian students in Europe and thereby we can show that our resolution has a real meaning. There is yet more that we can do by our individual actions and words; we can assist the Government to stamp out this smouldering sedition. It is the duty of the Governmet to do this themselves, it may be urged; but that is a very narrow view of regarding the Government. We must look upon Government as working for the good of us all and no Government can be effective unless the people willingly help it to stamp out crime. After all, what I urge is merely that we should all become more conscious of our civic duties, not as a league or a community, but as individuals. There has been in the past over much reticence on the part of the individual to acknowledge that he has a duty to society, just as society has a duty towards him. Because of this the task of Government has been made more arduous. In our private lives, though we may not always agree with the course of policy persued by Government we might lay to heart the saying, "Thou shalt not speak evil of the ruler of thy people." Such a frame of mind has an excellent effect upon the rising generation, for it makes them less hasty to condemn.

"Lastly I have to express my deep appreciation of the important services which our trusted leaders, H. H. the Aga Khan and Syed Amir Ali, have rendered to us in placing our just cause before the British public in a manner beyond all praise."

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were then unanimously passed:—

Proposed by Khan Saheb Mahomed Ali Murghay and seconded by Nawab Feroze Khan.—"That this League has heard with deep regret of the recent cowardly murder of Sir Curzon-Wyllie and Dr. Lalkaka and puts on record its profound condemnation and abhorrence of the horrible deed. In the opinion of the League Government should adopt strong measures to root out anarchy from this land and the League offers its cordial support and co-operation to those responsible for the maintenance of peace in all matters in which its co-operation may be considered necessary."

Proposed by Nawab Ghulam Jilani of Wai and seconded by Sirdar Bahadur Captain Mahomed Khan.—"That the League expresses its grateful thanks to H. E. the Governor in Council for the creation of a new Deputy Educational Inspectorship for Urdoo schools in the Southern Division in compliance with the request of the deputation of the Society which waited upon H. E. Sir George Clarke last September, and hopes that the experiment will be a success and lead to the creation of similar appointment in other divisions of the Presidency."

Proposed by Moulvi Rafiudin Ahmad and seconded by Professor Mirza Abdulhusain.—"That this League expresses its unbounded confidence in H. H. the Aga Khan and Syed Amir Ali as trusted leaders of the Indian Mahomedans and deeply appreciates their services to the community."

In the opinion of the League the speeches of the Aga Khan, recently delivered at the annual meeting of the London Moslem League, are a faithful expression of the true political feelings of the Mahomedans of India and the League hopes that Lord Morley and Lord Minto will adopt the statesmanlike suggestions made therein by His Highness in spite of the recent renewed sectarian cry of the aggressive majority dissuading them from following an equitable course of policy towards the followers of the Prophet.

PURCHASE OF INDIAN STORES.

Epoch-making Change of Policy.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LUCKNOW, JULY 16.

The *Indian Daily Telegraph* describes the Resolution of the Department of Commerce and Industry *re* the purchase of Government stores as epoch-making, and says it makes the dawn of a new day for Indian manufacturers in which the rule shall be for every encouragement to be given to Indian manufacturers to produce every class of manufacture, possible of the best quality and at an economical figure that once again India may take her rightful place in the world as a great manufacturing country. The Resolution is the soundest effort at Swadeshi which has to be chronicled in recent Indian commercial history.

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

Mr. Noel Paton, Director of Commercial Intelligence, has sent a circular to the Indian manufacturers of Calcutta to supply the Department a list of their productions.

THE AFGHAN ARMY.

Troops Moved to the Frontier.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 16.

The *Pioneer's* frontier correspondent speaks of a movement of troops from the Kabul and Ghazni Districts to the Indo-Afghan border, nominally with a view to keep order among the tribes. These movements, however, are not on such a large scale as was recently reported and they are not of great importance.

THE LATE LORD RIPON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

The offices of the Calcutta Corporation will be closed to-morrow as a mark of respect to the memory of Lord Ripon.

THE NEW HOME MINISTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

Sir Herbert Risley has been appointed to the office of Home Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, vice Sir Harvey Adamson, granted six months' leave from next month.

BREACHES ON THE EAST COAST. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

Breaches at miles 296 and 298 are reported on the East Coast Railway. Transhipment is not at present possible, but the floods are decreasing and the dislocation of traffic is not likely to be of any duration. The Railway Board have sanctioned a wagon built on the Sheffield Tunborrow principle for experiment on the East Indian Railway.

TRAIN CAPSIZED IN A GALE.

Guard Prosecuted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

T. Chesney, Guard on the East Indian Railway, is being prosecuted for negligence and culpable homicide not amounting to murder, for not securing the workmen's train with a safety chain in consequence of which, during a storm in April last, some trucks capsized and two railway coolies were so severely injured that they died of their injuries.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF A BARRISTER.

The "Bengalee" Sued.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 16.

A summons, was issued to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta against the Proprietor, Manager, Printer and Publisher of the *Bengalee* on the application of Mr. N. Mitter, Barrister, who charged them with having defamed him by publishing in the *Bengalee* of the 16th June a telegraphic message headed "Midnapur Inquiry, new and startling facts," which stated that complainant had extorted a certain sum of money from Ramsaran Shaw and Parmanandas Shaw by threats and inducement. The defamation is also alleged in other issues of the *Benyalee*.

THE HEDJAZ RAILWAY.

Dismissed Troops take to Looting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 16.

A correspondent of the *Indian Daily Telegraph* states that work on the Hedjaz Railway is at a standstill and that the Hamidian and Kurd guards of the line having been dismissed from service under the new regime they have taken to plundering. Some Bedouin tribes are also actively opposing the construction of the line, and its extension to Mecca seems to have been postponed indefinitely.

LORD ROSEBERY has written an interesting preface to the volume of "Recollection of a Long Life," by John Cam Hobhouse, afterwards Lord Broughton, which Mr. Murray has just published.

PUBLIC WORKS SERVICE.

Combined Examination.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

The Resolution of the Government of India is published, bringing into effect the arrangement you have already announced, whereby candidates for the enrolled lists of the Civil Accounts Department and those for the Superior Accounts Branch, P. W. D. are to be examined simultaneously. The Resolution points out that the existing examination for P. W. D. Accounts candidates has not proved altogether suitable and has failed to attract sufficient number of thoroughly qualified candidates. The Resolution continues as follows:—

It has been decided, therefore, to substitute the syllabus of the examination for entrance to the enrolled list of the Civil Accounts Department and to maintain a register of candidates under the immediate supervision of the Government of India. As the conditions for employment in the two services will thus be similar, the Government of India consider it unnecessary to hold separate examinations hereafter for the enrolled list and for the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works, it has therefore been decided to institute a combined examination for the two services.

The examination rules are attached which come into force from to-day and entirely supersede all rules previously applicable to either of the separate examinations. The following are the more important portions of these rules:—

EXAMINATION RULES.

A register of candidates will be kept from which not less than three candidates for each vacancy will be nominated by the Government of India from time to time as vacancies are expected. Only candidates so nominated will be entitled to compete. Applications by persons desirous of having their names entered in the above register should be made by them in their own handwriting to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance Department and should be accompanied by proof that the applicant is a native of India within the meaning of the Statute, by certificates of character and of educational qualifications, by statement of age, and by information regarding any services that may have been rendered to the State by his parents and family. Applications on behalf of persons who wish to be candidates may also be made by local Governments' and by Directors of Public Instruction in consultation with the heads of the principal colleges in the various provinces. Names of persons not possessed of high educational qualifications will not be registered. Clear and distinct handwriting and a business familiarity with the English language are indispensible.

The Government of India reserve on absolute discretion not only in regard to selection of persons to be entered on the register of candidates, but also as to nomination of candidates to compete at examination.

It must be clearly understood that registration of a candidate's name does not in any way imply that he will be nominated for admission to examination. Candidates will be informed at the time of nomination whether they have been held eligible for both or for one only of the two departments.

The name of a registered candidate will be struck off the register when he has reached the age of 25 or has failed in two examinations.

A candidate nominated for admission to one examination will not be admitted to a later examination unless again nominated.

The age of a candidate when examined must not exceed twenty-five years.

The examination will be mainly by written questions and answers. There will be a "viva voce" test in the last two groups of the compulsory subjects mentioned in the schedule attached to this Resolution.

The questions will be prepared and the examination conducted in such manner as the Governor General-in-Council from time to time directs.

Some months before an examination is to be held its date and place and the conditions of examination will be notified in the "Gazette of India" and the number of vacancies in each department open to competition will at the same time be stated.

Subject to the above conditions candidates for each department will be appointed to the post thrown open to competition according to their order-of-merit at the examination and the departments for which they have been nominated. Where a candidate has been permitted to appear for both the Eprolled List and the Public Works Accounts Branch and his position in the examination would entitle him to a post in either Department he will be allowed a choice as between the two.

KARACHI PORT TRUST LOAN.

More than Covered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 16.

Tenders for the Karachi Port Trust loan of 5¾ lakhs was opened to-day. The total amount subscribed was Rs. 6,80,000 and the total amount accepted Rs. 5,75,000. The average rate was 95-1-1 per cent. and the highest and lowest rates 96 and 92-8-0 per cent. respectively. All the tenders at 95-4 and over were accepted in full and Rs. 38,500 at 95-2.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

It is notified that the Secretary of State for India, in communication with the Army Council, has decided that service in the South African War in the capacity of a Civil Medical Practitioner shall in case of an officer afterwards admitted to the Indian Medical Service reckon towards service for Indian pension. Officers who wish to claim the concession but who have not yet established their claims thereto, should submit their applications or verification through the usual channel stating the period of their service in South Africa and the capacity in which they served during the operations.

IT is understood that Colonel Macrae, Inspector-General, Civil Hospitals, Bengal, whose tenure expires next March, is likely to take leave in September prior to retirement.

QUEEN ELENA, of Italy, has revolted, the "Mail" says, against the mode of gigantic hats which the French milliners have endeavoured to impose on Italian women of fashion. Her Majesty and most of the ladies of her Court do not wear a hat of any description, but have adopted a sort of light mantilla to wear in public. The movement of protest against "ridiculous fashions inflicted on us from abroad" is said to be spreading throughout the Roman aristocracy.

POONA NOTES.

Concert at Kirkee.

(FORM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 15.

On Monday there was a Cinderella dance at the Gymkhana which was very well attended. Mrs. Aylen had on a charming dress of mauve satin. Mrs. Perkin's perriwinkle blue was very pretty with a long sash of spangles to match tied in the front. Miss Linn wore a pretty simple muslin with a pink sash. Mrs. Dovere's sky blue was very nice. Mrs. Butler was in white satin with spangly trimmings.

On Tuesday night there was a concert in the R. F. A. Theatre at Kirkee in aid of the Organ Fund. The programme was a very nice one. H. E. the Governor's Band played most beautifully, the French Horn Solo being exceedingly good. Captain Drummond sang twice: Captain Davies gave a little Irish song; Mrs. Brookes gave us "Abide with Me" and "A Better Land" and Mrs. Goodwin two pretty songs. The house was full in spite of the very wet night and rain and mud splashing about. It has rained in steady showers since Saturday. Polo seems a dream of the past and future, but with this wet weather and so little practise to be got for ponies and players, the future does not dream so rightly for the tournament. The river is impossible, tennis can be fitted in between the showers, with bolts like rabbits when a fresh one starts. The going will, I am afraid, be heavy for hunting, but hunters are such optimists, they are sure to make the best of it and have good runs in spite of the rains.

ST. JOHN ASSOCIATION.

Royal Mark of Appreciation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

A meeting of the St. John of Jerusalem Association was held at Viceregal Lodge today. Those present included the Viceroy, the Countess of Minto, Lord Kitchener, the Bishop of Lahore, Surgeon-General Trevor, Colonel Lukes, Sir T. Wynne, Sir H. Stuart, Mr. V. Gabriel, Sir Harnam Singh, General Grey and Colonel Crooke Lawless. The business transacted included a review of the work of the past year. Colonel Hendley was presented with a parchment vote of thanks signed by the Prince of Wales for services render to the Association.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 16.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. H. C. Martin, Chaplain, Calcutta Ecclesiatical Establishment, is permitted to resign from the 1st instant.

Captain J. Simpson, 110th Gurkhas, is posted for employment in the Burma Military Police.

Captain Reynolds, I. M. S. is posted to military employ.

Sheikh Makbul Hussain, Deputy Collector, United Provinces, is appointed Assistant Director of the Criminal Intelligence.

The creation is notified of a Police District for the Holkar State Railway to be under the Central Provinces Administration.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Branford from the Punjab officiates as Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Eastern Bengal and Assam, vice Mr. Harris on leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The followiug postings are notified:—

Lieutenant C. T. C. Plowden to be Assistant Commissioner, Peshawar.

Lieutenant F. M. Bailey to be Assistant to the A. G. G. in Rajputana and Captain C. Prissich to revert to Military employ.

Captain R. H. Chenevix French has leave until next February and Assistant Surgeon W. H. K. Brumby until July 1910.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. W. Young to be Assistant Comptroller, Post Office, Calcutta.

Mr. Upendra Lal Bannerjee acts as Chief Superintendent of the Office of the Accountant-General, Bengal, vice Mr. Bryning on three months' leave.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

The importation into India of wireless telegraphy apparatus by unlicensed persons is prohibited.

Messrs J. J. Turnbull and S Heslop are appointed to the Board of Examiners for Mine Managers.

Returns are published showing that 885 million of articles passed through the Indian Post Office last year against 826 million in the previous twelve months.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant C. P. Woodward and Major W. S. Eardley-Howard are posted to Bengal and Central Provinces, respectively, as Cantonment Magistrates.

Temporary rank of Brigadier-General is conferred on Colonels W. R. Birdwood and E. H. Rivett-Carnac.

Mr. C. C. Chesney is gazetted Second-Lieutenant, Infantry Branch, Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

Indian Army Promotions.—Major R. G. Burton to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Lieutenant H. Morris to be Captain.

E. G. Bingham, Supply and Transport Corps, receives a step of promotion, vice Kalkhoven transferred to the Pension Establishment.

Retirements.—Major J. Kendall, from the 9th May last and Major E. Barnes from 28th instant.

An extension to the Lucknow Cantonment is notified of certain sections of the United Provinces Municipalities Act.

MILITARY FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Captain R. Prince, Assistant Military Accountant, has three months' extension of leave at home.

IT is now some weeks since it was indicated in our columns that Sir Herbert Risley was likely to officiate for Sir Harvey Adamson as Home Member of the Viceroy's Council. The official announcement of this appointment which has now appeared has lost, therefore, the interest it would otherwise have possessed. Sir Herbert officiates nominally for six months only. But he will no doubt be confirmed as Sir Harvey Adamson is obviously marked out for the Burma Lieutenant-Governorship which falls vacant next May.

FOLLOWING the strike of the Cork Steam Packet Company's workmen, traders removed a large quantity of goods from the quays on their own floats and wagons, their drivers refusing to work. Many leading merchants were seen driving their lorries laden with goods to their respective establishments, amongst them Sir Stanley Harrington and Mr. W. B. Harrington of the Cork Chemical Drug Company. They were protected by the police, but the strikers' pickets fellowed them, and afterwards peaceful picketing was carried on outside their premises.

THE ASSASSINATION OF SIR CURZON-WYLLIE.

Full Story of the Crime.

ASSASSIN BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

LONDON, JULY 2.

A GREAT feeling of shock and horror is predominant in British minds to-day at the news of the infamous crime which was committed at the Imperial Institute last night, when a leading official of the Indian Empire was shot dead by an Indian student living in this country, and an inoffensive bystander was also the victim of his passion.

The central figures in this terrible tragedy were:—Victims: both murdered: Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William Hutt Curzon-Wyllie, K.C.I.E., Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary for India, and Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, a Parsee Physician. The assassin is Madar Lal Dhingra, an Indian student, twenty-five years old, lately living at Bayswater.

The story of the crime, the murderer's appearance at Westminster police-court, and the opinions of public men on the political significance of the tragedy are given below.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE POLICE COURT.

The murder by an Indian student of Sir William Hutt Curzon-Wyllie and of Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, a Parsee Physician, at the Imperial Institute, last night, had its sequel this morning at the Westminster police-court.

There, shortly before noon, Madar Lal Dhingra stood charged with the double crime. He was remanded for a week, after making the statement that it was not wilful murder in the case of Dr. Lalcaca, but an act of self-defence, the latter having moved to detain him after the murder of Sir Curzon-Wyllie.

Before the proceedings began there were consultations between some of the chiefs of Scotland Yard. Notable figures in Court were those of Superintendent Albert Issacs, a big powerful man, with a flowing dark moustache, and of Superintendent Quin, one of the chief guardians of Kings and of all illustrious persons who visit this country.

At half-past eleven there entered the crowded Court Mr A. H. Bodkin, Counsel for the Treasury, followed by Sir Charles Mathews, the Public Prosecutor. Superintendent Issacs handed them documents, and for a few moments there was a further consultation, in the forefront Mr. Bodkin and Sir Charles, at the back of them Superintendent Issacs and Superintendent Quin. Then the Magistrate entered, Mr. Horace Smith, distinguished by a long white beard.

A moment after, the door that leads directly to the dock was opened, and one saw the prisoner, directed to his place by the strong arm of the gaoler.

Without a tie to his collar, without laces to his boots—the police had been careful to remove every article that might afford to a desperate man the means of self-destruction—Madar Lal Dhingra stood in the dock, his hands thrust deeply into the pockets of his trousers.

The prisoner is a man of twenty-five, of medium build, and rather below the medium height. Bright gold spectacles relieve the darkness of his skin and the coal-black colour of his thick, uncombed hair. The suit he was wearing was a dark-grey tweed, with a fancy waistcoat. He betrayed no sign either of fear or sorrow. Save for the brief statement already noted, he was unmoved and silent. His dark face, dominated by a hawk-like nose, does not leave the spectator with a favourable impression.

The proceedings were opened by the Counsel for the Treasury, rising from his seat, as soon as the prisoner was placed in the narrow dock before the bench.

"I propose," said Mr. Bodkin, addressing the Magistrate, "simply to prove the arrest of the prisoner, and that he was charged with the crime of the wilful murder of Sir William Hutt Curzon-Wyllie and of Dr. Lalcaca, and that he made, so far as is known, no reply to that charge. I shall then ask you kindly to remand the case for the full period of eight days in order that proper inquries may be made, and we may put the case fully before you on that occasion."

Constable Nicholls was then called.

At about ten o'clock last night did you, Mr. Bodkin asked, receive certain information?—Yes, sir.

And in consequence of that did you go to the Indian section of the Imperial Institute?—Yes, sir.

Did you there see the prisoner being held by some gentlemen?—Yes, sir.

Did you see there the body of Sir William Hutt Curzon-Wyllie?—Yes, sir.

And also Dr. Lalcaca?—Yes, sir.

Did you take the prisoner into your custody?—Yes, sir.

And after an interval was he brought to Walton-street police-station?—Yes, sir.

And was he there detained for a time and then charged?—Yes, sir.

Was Sir William Wyllie dead when you arrived?—Yes, sir.

Was Dr. Lalcaca dead when you arrived?—No, sir.

"FIRED IN SELF-DEFENCE."

This finished the Constable's evidence. The Magistrate turned to the prisoner: "Do you wish," he asked him, "to ask the witness any question?"

The prisoner uttered no word of reply.

Superintendent Albert Isaacs, one of the chiefs of the Metropolitan Police, was then called.

Were you (Mr. Bodkin asked him) at Walton-street police-station last night?—Yes; on my arrival I found the prisoner detained there.

Was he charged subsequently?—Yes, with the wilful murder of Sir William Hutt Curzon-Wyllie and of Dr. Lalcaca.

Had you information at that time that Dr. Lalcaca was dead?—Yes, before the prisoner was charged.

Was that charge read over to him?—Yes.

Did he make any reply?—I saw him nod his head and his lips moved, but I did not hear him say anything.

This was all Superintendent Isaacs was asked.

Again the Magistrate turned to the prisoner, asking him whether he had any question to ask.

For a moment he remained silent. Then, in a deep, guttural voice, he made the statement:—

"I only wish to say there was no wilful murder in the case of Dr. Lalcaca. I did not know him at all. When he advanced to take hold of me I simply fired in self-defence."

On that evidence Mr. Bodkin asked for a remand, which the Magistrate granted, till the 10th instant, and the gaoler removed the prisoner from the dock.

When the House of Commons assembled at noon to-day, Mr. J. D. Rees rose and said: May I ask any representative of the Home Department who may be present if he can give the House any information regarding the tragic assassination of Sir Curzon-Wyllie and another gentleman which to the universal sorrow, is reported this morning?

Mr. Lloyd-George, who answered, said: Mr. Speaker, the prisoner is, I understand, being tried now in the police-court, and the Home Office has no information beyond what appears in the Press.

THE TRAGEDY.

Sir Curzon-Wyllie, with Lady Wyllie, had dined at the Savoy Hotel with some Indian friends, and afterwards proceeded to the Imperial Institute, where an "At Home" was held, under the auspices of the Indian Association, with which he was connected. The gathering took place in the Jehangir Hall, on the first floor, several hundred Indian students being present.

At the close, about eleven o'clock Sir Curzon was descending the staircase prior to leaving, Lady Wyllie having in the meantime gone to the cloak-room to fetch her wraps, and near Sir Curzon was Dr. Cawas Lalcaca.

Suddenly, in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, and to the stupefaction of those around, shots rang out, and Sir Curzon fell on his back on the stairs. An Indian student was standing in front, holding a smoking revolver. One bullet had shattered Sir Curzon's right eye. Another bullet had pierced his face just below the other eye.

Dr. Cawas Lalcaca fell with a bullet through his chest.

Doctors were among the guests, and immediate medical attention was forthcoming, further assistance being summoned. It was at once seen however, that Sir Curzon's fate was sealed, and life was certified to be extinct.

In the case of Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, hopes were entertained of his ultimate recovery, and he was conveyed to St. George's Hospital, but died almost immediately.

In the meantime, in answer to cries of "Police!" Police-constable Nicholls, who was passing the Institute, ran up the steps, and then came face to face with the tragedy. The assassin was holding a revolver in his right hand [illegible] been secured; two or three persons were standing about and Lady Wyllie was leaning over the prostrate form of her husband, cherishing, with those about, a vain hope that death had not claimed its own.

The body of Sir Curzon was conveyed to his residence in Onslow-square. Only that evening there had arrived from Siam Sir Curzon's nephew, who had not seen his uncle for a considerable period, and who was in bed when the mournful cortege containing the body of the distinguished officer was brought back to the home which he had left in his accustomed health but a few hours earlier.

To arrest the murderer who was as stated, had already been held in check, was the work of a moment and he was promptly taken to Walton-street police-station.

TWO REVOLVERS, A KNIFE AND A DAGGER.

The prisoner, is apparently about twenty-five years of age. Not of powerful physique, mild-mannered, cool, and self-possessed, his hair black, he was wearing gold spectables and a turban, which in the enactment of the tragedy, fell off.

For this crime, the motive of which is regarded as political, the prisoner had come well prepared. In addition to the revolver which he fired, another was found in his pocket—both powerful weapons, their handles japanned in black. He was further equipped with a long knife and a new dagger, the latter a long instrument concealed in a bright brown leather case.

It is also stated—but this is not officially confirmed—that he had in his possession a written statement, setting forth some grounds of justification for his crime. His identification was rendered impossible at the time by the fact that in his clothing were a vast number of visiting cards bearing different names.

Dr. John Buchanan, who was at the reception, has described how the murderer was secured. His attention, he says, was first called by the sound of pistol shots. He saw Sir Curzon-Wyllie fall down, and noticed that he had a wound in his left temple. Sir Leslie Probyn, who apparently had been sitting close to Sir Curzon-Wyllie, rushed forward and seized the assassin, and was slightly injured in the face. The culprit was forced down into a chair [illegible] the doctor at once went to Sir Curzon-Wyllie [illegible] found that life was extinct.

He then turned his [illegible] Dr. Cawas Lalcaca, [illegible] with his feet under [illegible] derer was being held [illegible] from a revolver [illegible] entered just over [illegible] just previously [illegible]

A LADY'S [illegible]

A graphic story of the occurrence was told to a Press representative by Miss Beck, the Secretary of the National Association, the Committee of which had issued the invitation to the "At Home."

"It was eleven o'clock, and over half the guests had left the hall," she said, "when shots rang out. It was said there were six, but the reports seemed as if they would never come to an end. We did not know what had happened, but the news soon spread that Sir Curzon-Wyllie had been shot. The tragedy did not happen in the hall itself. The Indian student had been in the reception-room the whole evening, and only a short time before had been telling my sister about his examination; he waited in the vestibule, and went outside the hall for Sir Curzon-Wyllie. Lady Wyllie passed out down the steps fortunately before her husband. When Sir Curzon followed, the shots rang out as he got into the vestibule.

"I believe the student's action was premeditated. He was at once seized, and assistance summoned. A rumour gained currency that these gentlemen were shot, as it appears that an elderly gentleman went into the reception-room with his shirt front covered with blood, his face having been injured in a struggle with the student, and doubtless that is how the rumour started."

THE BEST OF GOOD FEELING.

"All the students who were present, to the number of 200, expressed perfect horror at the terrible affair, and said that they would have to suffer for the action of one. We believed all the members of the Association were as loyal as possible and there has always been the best of good feeling amongst them. Sir Curzon-Wyllie, who was the treasurer of the Association, and had occupied the position for several years, was very much esteemed by the students. He had not been present during the whole evening, and only arrived about halfway through.

"Dhingra had not been in England long, although he had been at a function before which was attended by Sir Curzon-Wyllie. He was staying in England for the usual period of three years. It has been reported that Dhingra was conspicuous because he was the only one not in evening dress. That is not true. He wore a turban, as several of the others did. We allow these students, who have not evening dress, to attend at these gatherings in Indian dress."

Do you know of any motive for Dhingra's act?

"Well," Miss Beck replied, "the only explanation can be that he is a seditionist, or has some personal animus against Sir Curzon-Wyllie."

Miss Beck explained that the object of the Association is to create good feeling between Indian students in this country and English people. Nearly 200 Indian students are members of the Association, which has branches in various parts of India. Many of the students are at Oxford or Cambridge, and are studying for the law or for medicine. They are drawn from among the Mahomedans, Hindus, and Parsee.

Among the guests at the reception were Major-General Dickson, C.B., Major Syed Hassan, Dr. John Pollen, Sir Leslie and Lady Probyn, and Princess Sophia Duleep Singh.

VISCOUNT MORLEY'S HOUSE GUARDED

A representative of the Press Association visited Flowermead, Wimbledon Park, the residence of the Secretary of State for India, early this morning, and conveyed the [illegible] outrage to Lord Morley. [illegible] were posted [illegible] Although [illegible] both in plain clothes and [illegible] in the lane outside Flowermead.

The Press representative first saw Lady Morley, who was greatly upset when the news of the assassination was broken to her. She immediately summoned her husband, who was also astir, and put the paper containing the intelligence into His Lordship's hands.

Lord Morley, too, was greatly shocked at noticing his aide-de-camp's name and the terrible headline, and at once eagerly read the tragic story. Naturally he refrained from making any statement on the matter, and shortly afterwards left for the India Office.

The Secretary of State for India has for some time been under police protection, having rarely been out in London without a Scotland Yard representative attending him.

A MAN WITHOUT AN ENEMY.

THE VICTIM'S LOVE FOR INDIA.

"Threats of assassination have been resorted to by Bengali students in this country and by Extremists in Bengal."

"Recently?"—"Yes, recently."

The statement was made by Mr. J. D. Rees to a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" at the House of Commons this afternoon. He spoke with the utmost gravity, but while admitting that these threats had been made against distinguished officials and ex-officials during the past few months, he declined to mention particular instances.

With regard to the tragedy of last night, he said: "Sir Curzon-Wyllie was a man of the most gentle and humane disposition. He was a man without an enemy in the world, and was distinguished, above others, for his affection for the native races of India. All who came in contact with him became exceedingly attached to him. I knew him well when I was Under-Secretary to the Governor of Madras, and he was Military Secretary to his brother. I can only suppose that he was singled out for assassination because of the official position he occupied, for it is quite impossible that he could ever have [illegible] to any native to India, and his duties [illegible] were not of a character of bring[illegible] tion with any class or creed or po[illegible] Indian popoulation here."

Sir Curzon-Wyllie was [illegible] might conceivably be single[illegible] assassination by any conspi[illegible] explanation of the tragedy [illegible] give is that Sir Curzon [illegible] cause he occupied [illegible] and so served the [illegible] active enemi[illegible] India [illegible] in[illegible]

whom the Government of India thought proper to deport, will more than ever meet with universal approval.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. BANERJEE.

WIDESPREAD AND "PERFECT ABHORRENCE."

The Hon. Surendranath Banerjee, who has been a prominent figure throughout the Imperial Press Conference, and has been for many years a leader of the party of Indian Constitutional Reform, expressed his "perfect abhorrence of the terible crime," in an interview with a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative this morning. He was not present at the reception, and had no knowledge of the affair until to-day.

"I had not the honour," he said, "of personal acquaintance with Sir Curzon Wyllie, but I have never heard him mentioned by Indians, except in terms of gratitude and respect, and in ways that redounded to his highest credit."

Asked if he could assign a motive for the crime, he said: "I can think of nothing except an evil thirst for notoriety. The young man is a Hindu (the affix "Lal" shows that), but he is not a Bengali, I am glad to say. I think I know all the men, or certainly the names of the men, associated with the party of Indian reform in London, and Dhingra is certainly not one."

A MEETING OF REPUDIATION.

Mr. Banerjee went on: "I may say this, and I am glad to have the opportunity, that the Indian young men and students over here will deplore and condemn this terrible act and hasten to dissociate themselves from it at once. At this moment I am organizing a meeting for to-morrow in order that this sentiment may take the form of a public resolution at once; and as the crime was committed by a young man, the moral effect and significance of such a resolution of indignation coming from young men will be all the greater.

"There are large groups of Indian students at the provincial universities," we put in; "are they all of the same mind?"

The reply was emphatic. "I may speak for all of them, and I am sure that they share the same sentiments of abhorrence. In a moment I will tell you why. But I beg the British public at the outset to dissociate the Indian community here and in India from these stray crimes committed by fanatics who have been steeped in anarchical literature of a type that is too well known. I am justified in saying [illegible] and students residing in [illegible] of them, do not in [illegible] sympathy with this or [illegible]

[illegible] an students in large [illegible] ester, and Oxford. [illegible] ion has be[illegible] [illegible] all [illegible] criterion [illegible] ng of over 200 young [illegible] nnected with the Indian Union Society, and representing all the nationalities of India. I earnestly appealed to them to set their faces against lawlessness and acts of violence, and discipline themselves in right-doing, self-sacrifice, and self-consecration. In the constitutional struggle in which we are engaged, as I said, we need the sympathies of Englishmen and the civilised world, together with the blessings of Almighty Providence, all of which would be forfeited unless they scrupulously adhered to the paths of righteousness.

"This denunciation of lawlessness, I may add, was cheered to the echo by all present; and when I spoke to the same effect in other meetings and in other towns there was the same entire concurrence and approbation. I bitterly deplore the crime as wicked in itself and mischievous to India, and I can say no more."

Mr. Keir Hardie M.P., interviewed by a "Pall Mall Gazette" representative this morning, said he could not say from the details given whether the crime was a political one or not. It was a most outrageous act and was bound to do a great deal of harm to the Indian reform movement.

He thought the affair would be repudiated by every responsible section of Indian opinion and moreover, bitterly resented by those who had the question of reform close to their heart.

In his opinion there was no organization which actuated the crime. There was a band of Extremists, which had adopted revolutionary anarchism and each member was prepared individually to carry out drastic methods of reform. He assumed that the Extremist would act on his own initiative probably being influenced by what he had read concerning such occurrences and wanted to do something like it. He was sure that this crime was not the work of any organised section of the reform movement.

MR. HAROLD COX.

"It is a disaster of the utmost gravity. It cannot fail to have the most serious effect on the relationship between the people of England and the peoples of India, and may prevent the realisation of the good results anticipated from Lord Morley's reforms."

THE KING AND LADY WYLLIE.

Lord Morley was represented at the police-court proceedings this morning by his Private Secretary, Mr. Herizell. Subsequently Mr. Herizell visited Lady Wyllie, and conveyed to her Ladyship Lord Morley's sincere condolences.

Lady Wyllie received messages of deep sympathy this morning from the King and Queen.

Lady Wyllie is suffering greatly from shock, and her condition is causing some anxiety.

"INDIA HOUSE" DESERTED.

DHINGRA A FORMER RESIDENT.

The best-known centre of Indian agitation in London for a considerable time past has been India House, Cromwell-avenue, Highgate.

In this charming suburban villa, partially hidden by trees lying off the main road, a secret meeting of Indian students was held in May, 1908, to honour Nana Sahib, the bloodthirsty tyrant who massacred the British at Cawnpore. The incitements to outrage made at the frequent meetings held at this place have led Scotland Yard to take note of its residents for some time past. From this house Mr. Krishnavarma [illegible] time the "Indian Sociologist," [illegible] tion of Anglo-Indian [illegible] ince he was disbarred by [illegible] the Inner Temple in April of the pr[illegible] year.

This morning the house presented a strange appearance when a representative of the "Pall Mall Gazette" visited it. The front door was wide open and the hall in a state of great confusion. In answer to a knock at the door, an Indian who described himself as a student, came forward and invited our representative inside. The room he was shown into gave some signs that a general move was in contemplation. And so it proved.

"Every one has left this house with the exception of myself," said the student.

"The agitation against India House in the papers, and the fact that one or two of its lodgers have been disbarred, has led those who resided here to go elsewhere. They have scattered to all parts of London. There is now no central hostel for Indian students."

"And Mr. Krishnavarma?"

"He has left here for the past twelve months, and has resided in Paris most of the time."

"TOOK NO INTEREST IN POLITICS."

A question was next asked as to whether Madar Lal Dhingra was known at India House.

"Yes," was the reply. "He resided here for sometime, but left about nine months ago. He was an engineer student, and so far as I know, took no interest in politics. I was astonished to hear of the awful tragedy, which I and my friend deplore. It will do the cause of the natives of India harm.

"Dhingra was a very quiet young man—I should say he was about twenty-six years of age; I do not think there is any political significance in the deplorable deed. He must have had a personal grievance against Sir Curzon-Wyllie.

"Our grievence is against the India Office, the Governors, and administrators, not against the subordinates. If any one was to be assassinated, for political motives, it would not be an aide-de-camp."

Dhingra latterly shared rooms in Bayswater with another young Indian, who it has been ascertained [illegible] unconnected with any political organi[illegible] was the house itself ever the centre of [illegible] ivity.

LIFE AT PADDINGTON.

[illegible] s at Ledbury-road, this morn[illegible] ive was able to learn little or [illegible] he house is a large boarding [illegible] ddington end of Ledbury[illegible] ths' residence there the [illegible] himself.

[illegible] young man, who [illegible] ndant, "and [illegible] He had [illegible] l at [illegible]

read a lot, and that was all we know of him. We were unable to give the police any more information regarding him."

THE PREMIER'S WARNING.

RADICAL M.P.S.' RESPONSIBILITY.

The inquest on the victims of the outrage will be held at the Westminster Coroner's Court.

It is anticipated that when the case is fully gone into, as it will be after the conclusion of the inquest, important revelations will be made public with regard to the political unrest which was so rife in India some few months ago. The deportations ordered by the Indian Government under the regulations of 1818 were thought to have had a very beneficial effect upon the situation, though it is, of course, impossible, by any means, to restore complete order at once among a disaffected people.

Sympathisers with the deported subjects have daily taxed the Under-Secretary of State for India with questions as to the treatment meted out to them, and as to the opportunity that would be afforded for appeal. The Government have made it clear that there is no appeal, and they have refused to give any information bearing upon the immediate reasons for deportation.

A grave warning was uttered the other day by the Prime Minister, who unexpectedly made an important statement on behalf of the Government in answer to a series of questions. The right hon. gentleman observed that he would like to remind hon. members that

By constantly calling into question in this House the action of the Government of India they are only encouraging a revival in India of the elements of mischief that the deportations of last December have done so much to abate.

This declaration was received with loud cheers from all parts of the House. Exactly what relation the present crime in London bears to the political situation in our great Indian Dependency will, it is hoped, be solved during the proceedings which will now take place in the courts.

SIR CURZON-WYLLIE'S DUTIES.

So far as is known, Sir Curzon Wyllie had had no personal dealing with the assassin, and an India Office official stated that he had no doubt whatever that the crime was entirely political and in no sense personal. Personally, Sir Curzon was highly [illegible] far with all Indians with whom he [illegible] popu[illegible] contact. In his position as [illegible] was brought into to Lord Morley, he was [illegible] political aide-de-camp guished I[illegible] concerned with all distin[illegible] Indians visiting this country, and in that capacity he was present at the Victoria and Albert Museum last Saturday, when a number of Indian princes and princesses witnessed the ceremony of opening by the King and Queen.

To-night, Sir Curzon Wyllie was to have been present at the State ball at Buckingham Palace in a similar capacity.

SCOTLAND YARD ACTIVITY.

The police authorities at Scotland Yard, in view of certain information which had reached them, have of late been closely investigating the movements and antecedents of a number of a Indian students in London, who had openly expressed their designs on certain prominent English officials.

The vigilance of the Scotland Yard authorities has been greater since Sir William Lee-Warner, a retired Indian official, was threatened a month or two ago by an Indian student while walking across the Horse Guards Parade.

THE INQUESTS.

As the bodies lie in two districts, two separate inquests will be necessary. Both deaths occurred within the jurisdiction of the Westminster Coroner, and, strictly speaking, the body of Sir Curzon Wyllie ought not to have been removed until it had been inspected by the Coroner's officer.

Mr. Troutbeck will hold the inquest on Dr. Lalcaca at Westminster, at 10·30 on Monday morning; and autopsy will be made by Dr. Trevor, the pathologist, at St. George's Hospital. The inquest will be held on Sir Curzon Wyllie by Mr. Luxmoore Drew.

MR. KRISHNAVARMA'S DEFENCE.

Paris, July 3.

At 9-30 yesterday morning, before he was out of bed, Mr. Shyamaji Krishnavarma, the editor of the "Indian Sociologist," was visited at his residence in Paris by a representative of the "Daily Mail." Mr. Krishnavarma, who evidently knew nothing of the crime until he was shown a copy of the "Daily Mail," appeared greatly shocked and at once searched the books containing the addresses of the subscribers to the "Indian Sociologist, and of the various Indian political agitators with whom he is associated, but failed to find the name of Dinagri Mr. Krishnavarma therefore concluded that Dhinagri did not belong to any Indian political association, but had acted on his own initiative.

Mr. Krishnavarma said he strongly condemned the crime. "Reference to my writings," he said, "will show that I have never had any quarrel with the English in their own country, or with the English law in England. Indeed, I have always advocated the observance of the laws in every free country—such as England is, for instance—but there I draw the line. English law in India is quite another matter.

"Let me repeat, word for word, what I have already written on this very subject. The advocacy of physical force was never part of my programme so long as free agitation was allowed in India, but every fresh measure of British aggression and repression such as the restriction of the liberty of the Press, freedom of speech, and the right of public meeting imposes on every Indian patriot the duty of counteracting the efforts of the alien British despotism by employing all such means as may advance the cause of Indian independence.

"We cannot be fastidious as to the methods by which that cause may be promoted. We will not say we should use dynamite or the knife, or the rifle or parliamentary agitation. We must use all and every method, as opportunity presents itself.

"I k[illegible] Sir Curzon Wyllie personally. I worked under him for several years, and, admired him as the best type of British administrator in India. I therefore extremely regret his assassination. Lady Wyllie was also known to my wife.

"I fear the result will be to limit the privileges of Indian students in England. It may possibly stop their studying there, and provoke still more repressive measures against Indian patriots. I have no desire to brave the laws of England, which is a free country, as opposed to British India, which is under despotic rule, and whose laws I regard as null and void, as they are made by the British and not by the Indians themselves."

LONDON PRESS CALLS FOR STRONG ACTION.

The following are from leading articles in this morning's London newspapers on the assassination of Sir Curzon Wyllie:—

From "The Daily Telegraph":

It is incumbent upon those responsible for the Government of India not to convert the blessings of the freedom of speech and the liberty of the Press into fetishes. Let it cost what it may in the way of sacrificing shibboleths it is the duty of the Government in India and of India to purify the atmosphere and to crush out the germs of a foul social disease. Let the Keir Hardies, the Cottons, and Rutherfords protest as they like.

From "The Morning Post":

All men must begin to see that in India the licence of the Press must be effectually curbed. There is less difficulty about it than is commonly supposed. No man should be allowed to print or publish unless he gives substantial security for his conduct, and upon a proved offence his press as well as his security should be forfeited.

From "The Standard":

It will not do for the weak-eyed visionaries and clap-trap orators in the House of Commons, who have idly dallied with the plotters expressed sympathy with desperate agitators and lost no opportunity of hampering the Government of India to wash their hands of this ugly business, and say it is no affair of their's. We sincerely believe they are truly horrified now they have almost under their eyes the logical though un-intended result of their teaching.

From "The Daily News":—

If this crime should turn out to have been in the full sense of the word political—above all, if the assassin were to have acted as a number of some secret society, its gravity would be immensely enhanced, though the need for measured and cold reflection would be all the greater. But happily there is reason to suppose that it was not in the full sense of the word a terrorist crime, still less the result of any organised plot.

From "The Daily Chronicle":

We do not doubt that the present crime excites [illegible] or and indignation among the general body of [illegible] Indians in England, but Anarchist doctrines may here and there fall upon minds deficient in balance, in political judgment, and in moral sense, and if there be any Anarchist group in this country it should be hunted down.

From "The Daily Graphic":

We are faced by a danger that we have permitted to grow and we must be swift and strong to remove it. Our immediate duty, and it is a duty which Lord Morley, we believe, will not hesitate to discharge, is to take such measures as to the administration in India appear imperative for the suppression of the growth of anarchism.

BOMBAY INDIANS' SYMPATHY.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah M. Mehta, President and Chairman of the Council of the Bombay Presidency Association, has forwarded the following telegram to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

The Council of the Bombay Presidency Association pray that His Excellency the Governor in Council will be pleased to convey to his Excellency the Viceroy and the Secretary of State for India for transmission to Lady Curzon-Wyllie the expression of the deep feelings of sorrow and detestation of the foul murder of Sir Curzon-Wyllie and their heartfelt condolence in the heavy bereavement which has befallen her in consequence of so atrocious an outrage. These feelings and this sympathy are shared by all classes and communities throughout India.

THE AGA KHAN AND MAHOMEDAN REPRESENTATION.

The following is the speech of the Aga Khan, president of the All-India Moslem League at the first annual general meeting of the London branch of the League in the Caxton Hall on June 24, of which we were able to give only a brief note in our last issue:—

The Aga Khan said that many people in this country, even in circles usually well-informed, hearing of the Musulman "minority" in India, failed to realise that it numbered at the last [illegible] 62,000,000; that its [illegible] to the total popula[illegible] of India had been steadily rising since the decennial enumerations began nearly forty years ago; and that it now constituted twenty-one and a quarter per cent. of the total—a figure exclusive of the numerous and martial border tribes included within the political frontier of the Indian Empire. Not only was it the case that the Mussulmans to be found within the administrative limits of the dependency substantially outnumbered the entire population of Germany, but their welfare and progress was a matter of concern to that vast brotherhood known as the Islamic world, stretching in unbroken line from the Asiatic seaboard of the Pacific to the African coast of the Atlantic, and numbering considerably more than 250,000,000 or fifteen per cent. of the entire human race. (Cheers.) The King-Emperor had far more Mahomedan subjects than any other sovereign. In spite of the deeply-rooted prejudices and difficulties that they had to meet, the members of the branch, by force of sound argument and indisputable fact, had succeeded in convincing the fairminded people of this country that the Indian Mussulman, though they might be unversed in the arts of rhetoric, were entitled to consideration. (Cheers.) The soundness and justice of their claims in connection with the reforms had been recognised by an overwhelming proportion of the leading organs of public opinion, and particularly by the foremost of them all, the "Times." Yet this fact, encouraging and gratifying in itself, had been used against them in unlooked for quarters. He was never more astonished than when he read in the "Times" of March 6 a message of the special correspondent in India stating that high officials in Northern India were expressing alarm as to the advocacy that the claims of the Mahomedans were securing. The "alarm" arose from a fear that such advocacy might "produce and undue exaltation in the minds of Mahomedans." (Laughter.) Had these high officials forgotten that throughout the storm and stress of the last few years the Mussulmans had remained unswerving in their devoted loyalty to the King-Emperor? (Cheers.) They had never indulged in violent agitation, nor had they adopted open-mouthed methods of attracting attention to grievances, real or nominal. They had not claimed "self-government," whether on the so-called "colonial basis" or any other. They had remained law-abiding when, in some parts of the country, they were under strong provocation to resent and resist actively the illegal pressure put upon them by persons who seemed bent on undermining British authority. (Cheers.) They had asked nothing more than an equitable share in the constitutional privileges now being granted to the Indian people. If the independent advocacy of such a demand had caused misgivings in certain official quarters it could only be because the troubles of ehe last few years had tended to distort the perspective open to them, and because sinister influences were at work. They had been looking through the wrong end of the telescope—(laughter)—and it was to be hoped that their apprehensions would in the future be apportioned on juster lines. Undoubtedly early in March there was widespread satisfaction among the Mussulmans, arising from the specific and unreserved announcement that Lord Morley had made a few days before, that their claims in respect to the electoral system would be met "to the full." But he had not found in any Indian newspaper, whatever its politics, or in his large correspondence from India, one iota of evidence that the Mussulmans were at that time "exalted above measure." (Laughter.) There was certainly no danger of undue exaltation at the present moment. Notwithstanding the pledges given by the Viceroy to the deputation which he had the honour to introduce nearly three years before, and Lord Morley's pledges of the present year, the Mussulmans were even now, when the eleventh hour was far spent, still called upon to press for the practical recognition of their rights. They had still to urge their claims for simple justice; they had still to press the arguments and reasons that had been officially accepted long ago without qualification—accept[illegible], that was, so far as words went.

The measures which the Government of India were about to take fell far short of the promises given. At Oxford the other day, Lord Morley claimed to have fulfilled the pledges given to the people of India; but, unhappily, this could not be said to be the case so far as the special pledges to the Mahomedans were concerned. Speaking with a full sense of responsibility as president of their league, and after fully weighing his words, he said unhesitatingly that if in the final shaping of the plans of the Government those pledges were not carried out to the full, in the spirit as well as in the letter, the Indian reforms were doomed to failure. (Loud cheers) It was impossible anywhere, and least of all in a country like India, to work a constitutional scheme satisfactorily with one large and important section of the people disappointed and left without real representation, and another section exultant and triumphant because they had been permitted to obtain a virtual monopoly of political representation.

Because they declined to accept such a position with complacency, they were spoken of as "Separatists." As a matter of fact no community in India excelled their own in working for the cause of true unity among the Indian peoples. The very key stone of the arch of genuine Nationalism in India was loyalty to the Sovereign and in this regard they gave place to no one in India—not even the British themselves. (Cheers.) They looked upon his Majesty Edward VII., not as a foreign ruler but as their own Emperor the Kaiser-i-Hind, the continuance of whose beneficent sway was essential to the peace and therefore to the progress and prosperity of Hindustan. (Cheers.) When the time was ripe they would be ready to co-operate and unite with any section that did not contain elements of hostility, whether open or covert to the strength and permanence of the rule of their Sovereign, or to the British agency in India by which it was represented. Subject to the acceptance of that indispensable condition, the Indian Mussulmans had no intention or desire to hold permanently aloof from any feature of or element in Indian public life. But fusion could not be effectively brought about by legislative or administrative "fiat"—it must come along the lines of natural evolution; and that evolution must be social and industrial as well as political. (Cheers.) He rejoiced to think that the necessity was recognised by the best minds among the Hindu thinkers of to-day, being strongly emphasized for example, by Mr. Justice Sankaran Nair in his last presidential address at the Indian Social Conference. He would appeal to the leaders of Hindu political thought generally to adopt that sound view in the shaping of their policy; to admit the soundness of their position; and thus to co-operate with them in a policy which, rightly understood, so far from retarding, would hasten the day of evolutionary unity of the Indian peoples. They simply asked that indisputable facts should be recognized in rearing the new electoral fabric. (Cheers.)

THE LATEST FROM HOME.

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, JULY 2. (PARIS, JULY 3.)

SUMMARY OF THE WEEK.

THE King's birthday was officially celebrated in London on June 25. Five gentlemen, including the Premier of Cape Colony, were appointed Privy Councillors; the new baronets include several members of Parliament, the Lord Mayor of London and the President of the Royal College of Surgeons. Among the new knights are Mr. H. W. Lucy, Mr. Pinero, Mr. Beerbohm Tree, Mr. Smith, founder of the Boys' Brigade, Senator Scott of Canada, and the Agent-General for Western Australia.

The King opened the new Victoria and Albert Museum of South Kensington on Saturday. His Majesty spent the week-end at Tring with Mr. A. de Rothschild, and proceeded on Monday to Newmarket.

Mr. H. Samuel, M.P., has become Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and the Master of Elibank Under-Secretary for India.

Agriculture.—The Royal Show at Gloucester ended on Saturday. The attendance had been 88,396, against 213,867, at Newcastle.

Drama.—G. B. Shaw's play "Press Cuttings" has been forbidden by the Censor, but is to be performed at two matinees for the benefit of a woman suffrage society.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Pageant, which ended on Saturday, has been a great success in spite of bad weather.—The Lord Mayor presided in the Mansion House on Tuesday over a meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.—The Archbishop's Church [illegible] Assyrian Christians and the Indian [illegible] Association held their annual meetings last week.

Elections.—Mr. Samuel's re-election in the Cleveland Division of Yorkshire is being opposed.—In Mid Derbyshire the Secretary of the Notts Miners' Association is the Liberal-Labour candidate.—In East Marylebone the local Tariff Reform League is supporting a new Unionist Association in opposition to Lord E. Cecil. M.P.

Ireland.—The Master of the Rolls has been hearing an application to set a deed by which 34 years ago Mr. John Boyce made over his landed property to Mr. E. St. John Brenon.

Labour.—A conference of South Wales Miners rejected the mineowners' proposals for the working of the collieries under the Eight Hours' Act which has just come into force; but a settlement appears to be in sight.

Law.—The vicar and churchwardens of a Chelsea parish have been condemned to pay £150 to a parish clerk whom they illegally dismissed.—On the suit of the Danish Government the steamer "Astrakhan" has been declared alone to blame for her collision with the cruiser "Heimdal" in the Sound last February.—The Court of Appeal has decided that the "Malin Head" was to blame as well as the "Corinthian" for their collision in the St. Lawrence.—F. King and B. Robert, for the "D. S. Windell" frauds on the London, and South-Western Bank, have been sentenced respectively to seven years' penal servitude and 18 months' hard labour.—J. J. Joicey, whose examination in bankruptcy is reported his liabilities being £195,378 and assets £10,198, stated that his income had been about £8,000 a year, but in one year he had paid £6,000 in interest.—Mr. D. Davies, M.P., has been fined £7 for driving his motor car at excessive speed.—The four prisoners charged in connection with the robbery from the "Indomitable" have all been convicted.

Mr. Shackleton gave an account of his Antarctic expedition before the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, in the Albert Hall, the Prince and Princes of Wales being present.

Music.—Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was performed at the Royal Opera on Saturday; Signor Zenatello was heard on Friday in "La Boheme."—The Handel and Mendelssohn Festival at the Crystal Palace ended on Saturday with the "Messiah."—Madame Yvette Guilbert is giving a series of recitals in the Bechstein Hall.

Naval and Military.—Lord Roberts presided on Wednesday at the annual meeting of the National Service League; and at the subsequent dinner Mr. Wyndham spoke.—Addressing a meeting in Wednesday under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, Lord Charles Beresford suggested a programme of naval construction including ten battleships, 36 cruisers, 76 destroyers, four floating docks, the restoration of foreign repairing stations and an addtion of 16,000 men. This would cost from 55 to 60 millions. All the three great fleets engaged in the naval manœuvres are reported to be on the move. Over 370 ships are taking part.—The "Sappho's" repairs were completed on Wednesday and she has taken her place in the Fleet.—It is proposed to form a corps of aeronauts on the same lines as the Army Motor Reserve.

Parliament.—In the House of Lords on Monday, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught being present, Lord Curzon of Kedleston called attention to recent changes in the military administration of the Governments of India, and speeches followed from Lord Morley, Lord Roberts, Lord Midleton, and Lord Cromer. The debate ended on Tuesday.—In the House of Commons on 24th June the Irish Land Commission vote was passed. On the 25th the Sunday Closing Bill was much opposed, and unless the Government give special facilities it will not be passed this Session. The discussion of the Finance Bill in Committee was continued on the 28th, 29th, and 30th.

The Budget.—Mr. Asquith, speaking at a luncheon given by the Land and Housing Reform Committee, defended the Budget against Lord Rosebery, who he said had, supported the principle of taxing ground values 15 years ago. Mr. Lloyd-George asked whether all reforms, financial and social, were to be blocked by the notice: "No through-fare: By order of Nathaniel Rothschild."—A deputation from the Mining Association waited on Mr. Lloyd-George to urge their objections to the proposed tax on ungotten minerals.—The Duke of Devonshire presided on Tuesday over a meeting of protest, one of many increasing symptoms of opposition to the Budget.

The Imperial Press Conference ended on Saturday, when Lord Esher, Lord Charles Beresford, and Sir John French spoke on Imperial Defence. On the previous day resolutions were passed asking the Governments of the Empire to increase the means and reduce the cost of electric communication, and to consider the desirability of a wireless telegraph system connecting all British countries. It was announced that the Pacific Cable Board would reduce their charges for Press messages. The Conference expressed the opinion that the newspapers of the Empire should act in concert in the wise direction of the Mother Country's surplus population to colonies needing additional settlers. The Prime Minister received a deputation from the Conference on the cable rate question on Wednesday.

Universities.—A scheme for the interchange of students among the Universities of the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States is published.—On the closing day of the Darwin celebration at Cambridge the honorary D.Sc. was conferred on 21 delegates.

Women Suffrage.—The militant woman suffragists again attempted to raid the House of Commons on Tuesday, and 115 arrests were made.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The High Court has decided that a Federal Arbitration Court has power to make awards inconsistent with the awards of State Arbitration Courts, when such Federal awards relate to disputes extending beyond one State.—Mr. Fisher's motion of want of confidence in the Ministry was rejected by the Commonwealth House of Representatives on Tuesday by 36 to 24.—Sir S. McCaughey has given £10,000 to the "Dreadnought" fund.—The New South Wales Parliament opened on Tuesday; and the Parliaments of Victoria and Queensland on Wednesday.

Canada.—The International Congress of Women has resolved to form a standing committee for the help of emigrants.—The engineers appointed to prepare plans for the new Quebec Bridge have disagreed as to the suitability of the present site and sufficiency of the piers.—The headquarters of the Grand Trunk Pacific have been transferred from Montreal to Winnipeg. A correspondent strongly urges the transfer of the Grand Trunk headquarters from London to Montreal.—A young French-Canadian editor has been sentenced to three months' imprisonment by a Judge whose action he had criticized.—Crop and business reports are decidedly encouraging.

Newfoundland.—The Government has declined to ratify the agreement made by its predecessors with the Commercial Cable Company.

New Zealand.—As a result of the local option poll, 107 hotels lose their licences.

South Africa.—The Transvaal delegates in connection with the Act of Union have left for England.

—A regrettable crisis has arisen in connection with the volunteers on the Rand.—A council for native affairs has been formed in Natal.

West Africa.—The British Government is about to negotiate with France, Germany, and other countries in order to restrict the traffic in spirits and arms.

THE UNITED STATES.

Fiscal Proposals.—The Government's proposal of a 2 per cent. tax on the net earnings of commercial corporations is being violently opposed.—The Senate has rejected a motion to place a duty of 1-2 a cent a gallon on true petroleum.

The Anti-Trust Law.—The Government has abandoned the suit brought against the New York, New Haven, and Hartford and the Boston and Maine Railways for combining.

Coloured Labour.—The Arbitration Board in the Georgia railway strike has decided that negro firemen should have the same pay and chances of promotion as white men.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—Negotiations are in progress for the formation of an Hungarian Ministry drawn from the Independent party.—The Emperor has bestowed the Grand Cross of St. Stephen on the French President.

China.—An Indian surveyor attached to Lieutenant Clark's scientific expedition has been killed, and the British Government has demanded reparation.

France.—The debate on tariff revision has been resumed in the Chamber. The Customs Committee has reduced some of its original demands in deference to British representations.—The Naval Commission has reported, severely criticizing the lack of proper diligence and foresight which it discovered.—The Marseilles seamen's strike threatens to break out afresh.

Germany.—Prince Bulow, in consequence of his defeats in the Reichstag on taxation questions, has determined to resign the Imperial Chancellorship as soon as financial reforms satisfactory to the Federal Governments have been obtained.

Congo State.—Official correspondence between the British and Belgian Governments is published in London. Sir Edward Grey says that we are anxious to recognise the Belgian Government of the Congo, but cannot do so until the abuses of taxation and forced labour have ceased.

Italy.—The 50th anniversary of the battle of Solferino has been celebrated both in Italy and in France.—The question of emigration has been raised in the Chamber.

Morocco.—Our Fez correspondent says that the Sultan's unpopularity is increasing, but he appears to be in the best of health and spirits.

Persia.—The British and Russian Consuls at Ispahan have been attempting to dissuade the Bakhtiari leaders from marching on the capital. In consequence of their advance a Russian force is being assembled at Baku.—The Premier has resigned.—Serious disturbances have taken place in Meshed.

Turkey.—The four protecting Powers are said to have warned the Ottoman Government that the withdrawal of the International forces from Crete does not mean a re-establishment of effective Turkish suzerainty.

Obituary.—Sir A. M. Mackenzie; the Hon. Elias Solomon, of Western Australia; the Rev. W. R. Finch Hatton; the Rev. T. B. Johnson, of Uganda; Major-General E. A. Collins; Mr. J. Seymour Keay, ex-M.P.; Mr. H. S. Henry, art collector. Philadelphia; and the Hon. Sir G. Shenton.—"Times."

THE KING AND QUEEN AT THE VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM.

THE King, accompanied by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales and several other members of the royal family on June 26, formally opened the new buildings of the Victoria and Albert Museum at South Kensington. There was a large and brilliant gathering. On arriving at the Museum, Their Majesties were presented with an address of welcome by the Mayor and Corporation of Kensington. When the Royal party had taken their places in the Octagon Court, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Education, read and addressed the following address in the Museum. In reply, His Majesty said:—

"It is a great pleasure to me to open this magnificent building containing the Museum which, by the command of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, bears the name of my beloved parents, and which is devoted to an object which they both had greatly at heart—the encouragement of the applied and industrial arts. I am glad to assure you that no effort will be wanting on my part, and on the part of the Queen, to testify to the equal interest which we feel in the Museum, and to the high value which we place upon it, both as a source of pleasure to the public and as a storehouse of masterpieces worthy of the study of designers and manufacturers.

"I learn, with great satisfaction, that the addition which has been made to the space available for the display of your treasures has enabled a systematic rearrangement of the collections to be carried out. In devoting your early attention to this matter you have rendered a signal public service. The utility of the Museum is greatly enhanced by a rational classification of its diverse contents.

"The placing of an expert staff in charge of each section of the Museum will have the double advantage of maintaining and developing the more scientific arrangement which has now become possible, and also of bringing about a more accurate knowledge of the history and beauty of the individual exhibits and of their educational value. I am further gratified to think that all these important service of the supplementary collections which you lend to museums and schools of art beyond the limits of the metropolis will be continued and developed. By their means the educational advantages of the Museum are extended to every part of the country, thus emphasising its national character. They exert a most valuable influence on the tastes of the public and on the skill and versatility of our artists and manufacturers.

"I do not forget how much the Museum owes to the munificence of private persons. It must be extremely gratifying to these that their gifts to the nation will now be housed and displayed in a manner more worthy of the liberality which has prompted them. I trust, also that the sight of these beautiful collections in their new and dignified surroundings may influence many others to give freely of their best for the benefit of the nation and the enhancement of the prestige of this great Museum.

"I congratulate you on the success which you have already achieved, and you may rely on my encouragement and approval of your future efforts to enhance the utility of the Victoria and Albert Museum."

The First Commissioner of Works offered the key of the building to the King, which His Majesty delivered to the keeping of the President of the Board of Education, and then declared the building open, the event being announced by a fanfare of trumpets.

After the proceedings in the Octagon Court the procession was re-formed, and Their Majesties were conducted by the south door to the west hall, where Mr. Harcourt presented to them the architect and the builders, and then the clerk of works and principal officers and the heads of departments of the Museum. Mr. Tanner (clerk of the works) read and presented an address on behalf of the craftsmen.

His Majesty replied:—

"I have received with great pleasure the loyal address which you have presented to me on behalf of the clerk of works, foreman, artisans and mechanics employed in the completion of these buildings and the arrangement of the collections which they contain. I am glad to have the opportunity of congratulating the workmen on the result of their labour. I am informed that all have worked with a high degree of skill and with keen interest in their respective tasks, with the result that the construction, finish, and decoration of the building are in every way worthy of the architect's impressive conception. I hope that you and your families will often visit these collections. They are of inestimable value to the nation, not only for the pleasure which their beauty affords, but also for the education which they convey in nearly every branch of the fine and applied arts."

Before leaving the building the King conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. Cecil Smith, the Director and Secretary of the Museum.

THE cycle makers of Birmingham are to have an arch of their own in honour of the Royal visit to their city. The main pillars will be composed of cycle rims placed round stout wooden uprights, and the design will be entirely carried out in component parts of cycles and cycle assessories. The arch will be illuminated at night by electricity.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD AND THE NAVY.

Addressing a meeting held on June 30 at Merchant Taylors' Hall, under the auspices of the London Chamber of Commerce, Lord Charles Beresford said nothing had been done to allay the anxiety caused by the warnings of the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary. What people wanted was a definite non-party plan from the Government. They wanted a plan for defeating the enemy's ships provided we were called upon to fight. If that plan were carried out properly, we might depend upon it that we should not be called upon to fight. It should be our aim not to fight, but to ensure peace. He thought the position was more serious than was generally supposed, but there was no cause for panic. The main causes of the present serious state of affairs were extensive arrears of shipbuilding and false economies. After condemning English complaints of the German shipbuilding programme as foolish and humiliating, Lord Charles submitted a programme which he had himself worked out.

THE PROGRAMME AND ITS COST.

Now (said Lord Charles); I will first read what I think the programme should be. I have worked it out very carefully. I have had friends of mine, whose knowledge both in strategy and in war, and whose knowledge of shipbuilding is supreme to help me. I may be wrong, and what I propose may be modified, but I have drawn out what I think should be our shipbuilding programme in order to put this empire by March 31, 1914, in a state of safety with respect to what is going on abroad. My programme is as follows:—Ten battleships. I put battleships—they are what are called Dreadnoughts, but probably they would be improved. In the ten are included the four which the country is asking for now when they ask for eight. Government have only suggested four. If they put down eight, I only want six; if they do not put down eight I want ten. I want eighteen second-class cruisers, eighteen "commerce protection" cruisers, twenty-four anti-destroyers—a new class of vessel. They will be boats a little bit larger than destroyers. They will be in the same position with regard to the destroyer which the destroyer was in to the torpedo-boat some years ago. They can tackle them and be used as scouts. Then I want fifty-two torpedo-boat destroyers and four floating docks, the depleted stores made up, the coal made up—(cheers)—the ammunition made up to requirements, the restoration of the foreign repairing stations to their capabilities of being able to repair ships if necessary, and the least we shall want in my calculations for the personnel is 16,000 men extra by that time. All of the ten battleships should be finished by March 31, 1914. (Hear, hear) Four should be laid down at once—that is, four out of the ten—in addition to the four promised by the Government. All cruisers, torpedo-boat destroyers, stores, and docks should be finished by March 1913. This gives us the new Navy which the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs tells us is necessary. The above programme will cost at least from 55,000,000l. to 60,000,000l. You have seen what the other nations forming the empire have thought. As I described it, their offering of Dreadnoughts and money was condemnatory of our imperial policy of naval defence. How we are going to share this with the other five nations is a matter for consideration, but I would suggest whether they should not consider, without dictation on our part, whether it would not be wise to take all or some part of what I call the "commerce protection" cruisers and whether they might think it wise to restore and keep in order the foreign repairing stations. That would be of infinite value to us, it would be of infinite value to them, and it would be a basis for Imperial defence as a whole which we all want. I am certain my remarks were [illegible] correct the other day—that we have arrived at a time in our life when we sink or swim together. We have absolutely to work with each other if we want to keep the British Empire as it is. (Cheers.)

Lord Charles attributed the present naval scare to insane advertisement of the "Dreadnought" class, sharply criticised the policy of the Admiralty in respect to the defence of the trade routes.

In conclusion, he said: I have done my best to show you that these ships are necessary to place you in the position which you wish to be in and which I believe this country will pay anything to be in, because you cannot have a counterpoise. The last point I wish to bring to your notice are the answers which are given in the House of Commons to questions about naval affairs. You would not allow such answers to be given in an industrial concern by your directors. If your directors had put you in the position you are now in with regard to the Navy you would be very severe on them. (Hear, hear.) You are shareholders in the biggest concern the world has ever seen—the British Empire, Unlimited—and the directors have no right to give evasive answers to questions about that Service on which your safety depends. I hope authority will give straight answers to straight questions for the future, and will not give manifestly incorrect answers to any questions which may be asked. I shall be very anxious to see what reply may be made by authority to my statement. I hope I have made clear what I think and why I think it. I know the sum of money I have mentioned is very big, but it would be no use telling you that I thought we should be absolutely safe by 1913 unless I also told you what I considered necessary, and endeavoured to the very best of my ability to show you why I considered it necessary. (Loud cheers.)

Resolutions were afterwards carried declaring

CURZON'S DEBATE.

Army Administration.

...se of Lords, on Monday, June 28, on the ...d Curzon of Kedleston's motion dealing with recent changes in the military administration of the Government of India, which had been postponed owing to the absence through indisposition of Lord Lansdowne, was commenced. There was a large house.

Soon after meeting the Prince of Wales and later the Duke of Connaught took seats on the cross bench, where sat also Lord Roberts and Lord Cromer. Both leaders, Lord Crewe and Lord Lansdowne, were on the front benches.

Lord Curzon, in asking information and moving for papers relating to the military administration, observed that in recent years great and startling changes had been introduced in India, and he was not sure that a further change was not now being carried out there. In 1905, when a discussion took place, Lord Ripon complained that those changes had been adopted without the knowledge or advice of Parliament. The military administration of India, all admitted, was a matter of first and most important concern. It was not a mere question of official or departmental routine; it was a matter which might affect the whole conditions on which they held and ruled that country. It was, in the last resort upon their military strength that their position in India depended. Then they had the question of the contentment of the Native Army, and any proposal which might affect it was one which ought to be watched and examined by that House. After giving a sketch of the system which prevailed since the close of the Mutiny down to 1905, he said the late Government then decided to bring it to an end, but they were far from accepting the alternative proposed from India—the alternative that the Commander-in-Chief should take over the whole functions of the Military Department and should emerge as a single military adviser to the Government, supreme in the field, in the Council, and in the office. The late Government, however agreed to compromise between views which were irreconcilable. He tried to invest this department with real substance, but his request for the most capable officer was refused, and he resigned his positions as Viceroy. The system they set up was given a fair trial, but it was abolished on the very grounds he had ventured to predict for its failure. The question they had now to discuss was what was the sequel of the changes which had been made and the system which had now been set up. They were concentrating in the hands of one man in India overwhelming duties, and he ventured to say that such a burden was too much for any one man unless he was a Napoleon. Suppose they had a man in middle or advanced life the system would irretrievably break down. It was with the Native Army that the main anxiety lay, and under the new system all the old safeguards had disappeared. He was altogether in favour of the old theory of the Commander-in-Chief in India. The Native Army loved to be treated as they were treated by Lord Roberts in his day; they believed in personal rule. He could not exaggerate the importance of this. If attempts were made to tamper with the loyalty of the Native troops it would not be to the central organisation at Simla they would look. They would look to the personal influence of the commanders from the highest to the lowest. He attached great importance to the Commander-in-Chief being a Member of the Council, and instanced Lord Kitchener, who had great experience in other directions, and whose membership of the Council would be invaluable to the Government of India. The present system could not last, and he believed that ifa dangerous centralisation was allowed to continue the country would be called upon to pay a serious price for it.

Lord Morley, who at once followed, expressed his satisfaction that the subject had been raised, but he confessed that he did not now know what was the practical object which the noble Lord had in view. His criticisms had referred to nothing that had been done by the present Government, but to what had been done by the Government which had preceded them. When the Government took office they were confronted with a most unedifying and mischievous situation brought about by the controversy between Lord Curzon and Lord Midleton. At the time that the Military Supply Department was set up it was understood that it was provisional and tentative, and its abolition after trial was approved by all concerned. All the talk about a military autocrat was completely wide of the mark. Lord Kitchener had carried to an extent further than they had been carried before the very obvious principles of delegation. If Lord Curzon would look into the cases of delegation at Simla or Calcutta he would find that it was a delusion that the Commander-in-Chief could not bear the burden of the duties cast upon him. As to the suggestion of danger in case the Commander-in-Chief should have to take the field, that had not arisen since 1857, but under no circumstances would the Viceroy be isolated completely. Even if the Home Government decided that the Commander-in-Chief should take the field, it would be open to them to send out a deputy commander to take his place. As to Indian military finance, he assured the House that he had never been under stricter control than now, and he did not know of any Commander-in-Chief who had ever had less free and unfettered control than Lord Kitchener. Three or four weeks hence he would be quitting his post, and they all owed him their gratitude for his great services. Lord Kitchener had stated that Indian military administration was much more than a merely Indian question and so it was. The military administration, organization and performances were the key to some of the most serious difficulties which they had to deal with in our own domestic military policy. Therefore he hoped that in considering the changes which had been made, first by the late and then by the present Government, the House would feel that they had attempted a wise reorganisation and the perfecting of the Indian military system seeing what tremendous difficulties would be imposed upon this country if any mistake were made.

Lord Roberts did not think it was possible for any one man to carry out with satisfaction to himself and to the Government the enormous burdens that were now thrown upon the Commander-in-Chief in India. He was a Commander-in-Chief and Secretary of State rolled into one. His first duty was to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the country for which he was responsible, but it was impossible to discharge those duties and the others cast upon him.

Lord Midleton defended the action which had been taken by the late Government and commented on the friction which was possible under the old system, where the Commander-in-Chief had as his colleague and coadjutor, but in reality as controller, a man who was his junior in rank, who was the channel for all his communications to the Viceroy, and who conveyed to him the decisions of the Viceroy's Council, which in nine cases out of ten were the decisions of the Military Member himself.

Lord Cromer said that the reasons given for the change did not convince him. As the treatment of the Native Army was the fundamental question, there could be no analogy between the administrative systems of this country and India, and he could not help thinking they ran considerable risk of having to regret the change which had been made.

After remarks by Lord Dunmore, the debate was adjourned on the motion of Lord Ampthill.

On Tuesday, June 29, the adjourned debate on the motion of Lord Curzon of Kedleston relating to recent changes in the military administration of the Government of India was resumed in a full House by Lord Ampthill, who expressed regret that the speech of Lord Morley had struck a personal note which was entirely absent from the speech of Lord Curzon. Lord Morley had not risen to the height of the occasion; but perhaps the greatest disappointment of his speech was when he declared that he did not know what was the practical object of the motion. He would tell him what the object was. The system which was instituted in 1905 had broken down, and what remained had been condemned by every authority on the subject. Therefore they wanted to know whether Lord Morley was content that things should remains as they are and whether he contemplated any future change. They in India at the time were astounded at the misconception of the criticism which was passed in this country, a criticism which produced from a misapprehension which, to say the least of it was inexcusable. He regarded the change, involved in the resignation of Lord Curzon as disastrous, for it meant the establishment, though Lord Morley denied it, of a military autocracy of the most complete kind. There was now a congestion of business not likely to be admitted in any official statement, the whole administration being centralised at Army Headquarters. He asked whether they were going to wait until the present system was subjected to the test of war. He could not share in the responsibility for the present unique policy of military administration in India.

Lord MacDonnell urged that the solution to the military question in India lay in the application to the Army of that system of decentralisation which applied to the civil government, and which ha worked such marvellous results. He could not sympathise with the heroic measure which had been taken.

Lord Lansdowne did not know whether Lord Morley had seriously supposed that the changes in the administration of the Army of India, fundamental as they were, should pass unchallenged and undiscussed in that House. If that neglect had taken place Their Lordships would have been guilty of something like a serious neglect of duty in regard to the new departure for which the Government were responsible. With regard to the compromise of 1905, he desired to range himself alongside of Lord Midleton. Having described the situation with a Commander-in-Chief who was an irreconcilable critic of the Army administration which he found when he went to India and with Lord Curzon on the other side, he detailed the action taken by Lord Midleton in trying to find a way out of the position which had all the appearance of a deadlock. They appointed a consultative committee of men of great experience and that committee was unanimous in favour of retaining in some shape or form a Military Member of the Council. He had never recognised the settlement of 1905 as ideal, but it worked well, and the Government would have allowed the arrangement to remain in operation at least some time longer. Never was a concentration so worthless put into operation as that which followed. And they had one man placed in the command of the Army and a whole group of public officers, and the came man expected to take his part in the daily work in the Viceroy's Council dealing with every department of admidistration. The object of military reforms recently had been to bring about decentralisation of work and responsibility; all the changes made had been in that direction, and above all, maintaining a clear distinction between the duties of those charged with the executive command, those charged with administering affairs. While they were doing that at home, they were in India moving in the opposite direction, and setting up the Commander-in-Chief and uniting in his own person the powers wielded by the Commander-in-Chief with the power of the Army Council and the Secretary of State for War. He knew that they were told that this centralisation would not be so serious as was supposed. That was a view in which he could not concur. This new arrangement would be what was vugarly called a one-man show, and there would disappear the last fragment of the arrangement based on what he considered to be the only sound principle—namely, the separation of the executive from the administrative work of the Indian Army. He discounted the complaints of friction and usurpation which resulted under a dual system. To ask a man to whom was entrusted the training and command of the Indian Army to advise not only on the military aspect, but also upon the political and financial aspects, was to put too heavy a burden upon the shoulders of a single man. His great fear was that under this new arrangement the Government were really going to impair the usefulness of the Commander-in-Chief who should be known and beloved by the Army, and not appear to the soldiers under his command as a remote official personality. He was afraid that the step which the Government were taking was a step in the wrong direction; he believed they would have to move further, but in the direction of separating the executive from the administrative authority. The Government were engaged in a policy which he declined to sanction, which was opposed to the views of all Army reformers, and which would not succeed in the Indian or any other Army.

Lord Wolverhampton, in a now very thin House, held that no evidence had been produced to show that the principals of reform which Lord Morley had carried out had failed: all the evidence was the other way. It must not be forgotten that the difficulties with which Lord Morley was confronted were a legacy from the last Government.

Lord Curzon replied at length on the debate, and observed that it seemed to him that Lord Midleton was not throughly acquainted with the administration when he said the Commander-in-Chief was in the habit of being overruled, and that in nine cases out of ten it was not by the Viceroy in Council but by the Military Member himself. That, if true, would be a great grievance, but it was absolutely divorced from the fact. Lord Morley had asked him whether the constitutional authority of the Government of India had been impaired under the new system and whether it amounted to military autocray. His reply was unhesitatingly in the affirmative. That autocracy did exist. No attempt had been made to show how the Commander-in-Chief was going to fulfill his many functions. As to "flogging a dead horse," nothing would be more pleasing to him than never to say a word more about military administration in India, but he did not believe the horse was dead: he was certain that in a few years it would be found still alive, and he feared, it might unseat its rider.

The motion for papers was withdrawn.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

SYLLABUS OF LECTURES AND CLASSES FOR INDIAN STUDENTS.

The lectures will begin on Monday, October 4, 1909, and will continue until the third week in June, 1910.

There will be two vacations: (1) from December 18th to January 9th; (2) from March 24th to April 20th.

The minimum expense of the course, including travelling to England and back, living in England, etc., will be about 3,000 rupees.

A certificate will be granted at the close of the course to those who have attended the prescribed lectures and classes and have passed an examination in the subjects of study.

LECTURES AND CLASSES.

Monday.—Indian Sociology, Sir Courtenay Ilbert, K. C. S. I., Mr. Theodore Morison, Member of the India Council, Dr. Roberts and others. Social institutins, Prof. E. A. Westermarck.

Tuesday.—Social Evolution, Prof. L. T. Hobhouse, Banking and Currency, Prof. H. S. Foxwell, Political Ideas, Mr. G. Lowes Dickinson.

Wednesday.—Ethnology, Mr. R. A. Brown, Social Structure of the United Kingdom, Prof. H. S. Lees-Smith.

Thursday.—Some Sociological Problems, Prof. L. T. Hobhouse, The Psychology of Government, Mr. Graham Wallas, Social Institutions, Prof. E. A. Westermarck, Local Government, Prof. H. B. Lees-Smith, Statistics, Mr. A. L. Bowley.

Friday.—Social Evolution, Prof. L. T. Hobhouse, Parliamentary Institutions, Prof. H. B. Lees-Smith, National Finance, Prof. E. Cannan, Economics, Prof. E. Cannan, Ethnology, Mr. R. A. Brown.

In addition to the above, Students should attend one or more of the following optional courses:—

Monday.—Accounting, Prof. Lawrence R. Dicksee, Industrial Law, Mr. R. A. Wright.

Tuesday.—Economic History, Dr. L. Knowles, Commercial Geography, Mr. A. J. Sargent.

Wednesday.—Business Organisation, Prof. Lawrence R. Dicksee.

Thursday.—Logic, Dr. A. Wolf, Foreign Trade, Mr. A. J. Sargent.

Friday.—Economic Geography, Mr. H. J. Mackinder, International Law, Dr. A. Pearce Higgins, Constitutional Law and History, Mr. J. H. Morgan, Law of Contract, Mr. R. A. Wright.

TO END THE TORMENT OF PILES.

Nothing is more tormenting than piles. They make work almost impossible. It is agonising to move or sit down. Piles are dangerous, too, because if neglected they often lead to fistula. If you have piles, itching, bleeding or protruding, the earlier you begin with Doan's Ointment the easier your cure will be, and you will save yourself from untold misery and suffering. Doan's Ointment is a certain cure; it has triumphed in hundreds of cases where every other treatment has failed.

Mrs. S. Parker, of 10, Victoria Cottages, Milton Square, Margate, England, says:—"I am very pleased to tell you that I have received great good from Doan's Ointment. I suffered two years from piles; the bearing-down pains were dreadful, and I lost a lot of blood. Often I had to give up work and lie down, and at last I was obliged to seek medical advice. I got no better, however, and began to grow low-spirited and feeble.

"Hearing of Doan's Ointment I got some to try, and was surprised at the ease it gave me. I can now say it has done me more good than anything I have ever used, and I feel better than I have done for a long time. (Signed) (Mrs.) S. Parker."

7 1-2 years later Mrs. Parker wrote:—"I am glad to tell you that I am still free from the old trouble."

Doan's Ointment is sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per pot, or 6 pots for Rs. 10-8-0 or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, June 26.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of May 16, 1904, Chief Boatswain W Roberts has been granted the rank of lieutenant on being pensioned.

Admiralty, 28th June.

Captain Reginald Godfrey Otway Tupper has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, in place of Captain Frederick Robert William Morgan, M V O. promoted to Flag rank. Dated 22nd June.

Captain William De Salis, M V O., has been appointed a Naval Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty the King, in place of Captain Herbert Goodenough King Hall, C V O, C B D S O promoted to Flag rank. Dated 22nd June.

Admiralty 29th June.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December, 1903—Commander John Irvine Graham has been placed on the Retired List at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Captain. Dated 26th June.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—Lieutenant John Henry Jackson has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 29th May. Engineer Thomas Tod has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 8th June.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the undermentioned Officers have been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Senior Engineer:—Engineer James Bell. Dated 6th June, Engineer Robert Scott. Dated 12th June.

Admiralty, 30th June.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 29th June, 1895—Lieutenant Robert Watson Sumner has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Commander. Dated 29th June.

The undermentioned Paymasters have this day been promoted to the rank of Staff Paymaster in His Majesty's Fleet:—Charles Russell Harvey, John Cecil Baker, Gerald Solfleet, Frederick Arthur Cornfor and Edward Haweis Shearme.

The undermentioned Sub-Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet:—Warren Howard Jotham, Reginald James Blakeney Drew. Dated 30th January, 1909. Francis Quiller Champness. Dated 15th.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Hugh Bonrobier Wrey has been confirmed in the rank of Sub-Lieutenant in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 15th September 1908.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Edward Coombs to be Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 29th June.

In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, the following Officers have been placed on the Retired List:—Paymaster William Charles Woolven, Paymaster George Packer, Assist: Paymaster Frederick Joyes. Dated 29th June.

Admiralty, 1st July.

Royal Marine Artillery.

Lieutenant Harold Blount, on return from the Seconded List is absorbed in the Establishment. Dated 1st July.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Major Richard Lane Bayliff to be Lieutenant-Colonel by Brevet, under the provisions of Order in Council of 19th March, 1883. Dated 25th May.

War Office, Whitehall, 2nd July.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

The undermentioned appointments are made in India:—Major-General Richard L Payne, C B D S O to be a Brigade Commander. Dated 14th April, Colonel William H Sitwell, C B, D S O, from the Half-pay List to be an Assistant Adjutant General. Dated 14th March and Lieutenant-Colonel Offley B S F Shore 18th Prince of Wales's Own Tiwana Lancers to be an Assistant Quartermaster-General. Dated 11th April.

Colonel (Honorary Major-General) Henry Pipon, C. B., retired pay, to be Major of the Tower of London vice Honorary Lieutenant-General Sir G. B. Milman, K.C.B. Dated 2nd July.

Colonel Alfred J. W. Allen, C. B., from the Half-pay List, to be Temporary Brigadier General to command the Troops in Ceylon, vice Colonel R. C. B. Lawrence, C.B. Dated 28th May.

Colonel Montagu C. Carry D.S.O., from the Half-pay List to command a District vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) Sir R. A. W. Colleton, Bart., C. B. Dated 23rd June.

Colonel Fitzgerald Wintour, from the Half-pay List, to be a General Staff Officer, 1st grade, vice Colonel (temporary Brigadier-General) R. C. A. B. Bewicke-Copley, C.B. Dated 26th June.

Captain Robert O'H Livesay, DSO, The Queen's (Royal West Surrey Regiment), to be an Adjutant, Officers Training Corps (attached to the General Staff). Dated 21st June.

Captain Frederic C Rasch, 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General G Barker, CB, Commanding Eastern Coast Defences. Dated 30th May.

Cavalry.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars, Supernumerary Captain Robert L Moore is restored to the establishment vice G Landale, resigned. Dated 23rd June.

7th (Queen's Own) Hussars, Captain and Brevet Major Henry K Harley, DSO, retires on retired pay. Dated 3rd July.

12th (The Prince of Wales's Royal) Lancers, Lieutenant Thomas R Badger to be Captain, vice C E Reynard, placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health. Dated 4th April.

13th Hussars, Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Ernest W N Pedder, on completion of his period of service in command, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 1st July.

Major Arthur H M Taylor, D S O, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Brevet Colonel E W N Pedder. Dated 1st July.

Lieutenant John N Lumley to be Lieutenant vice E H Stocker, promoted. Dated 23rd June.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels:—

Frederick Baylay vice Brevet Colonel H L C H Stafford retired. Dated 9th June.

Walter MacAdam, vice Brevet Colonel F J Anderson placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 21st June.

Captain William E Lees to be Major vice W. MacAdam. Dated 21st June.

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant Josslyn S Egerton is seconded for service with the Egyptian Army Dated 13th June.

Infantry.

The Buff's (East Kent Regiment), Second Lieutenant Edward B Sayer is placed temporarily on the Half-pay List on account of ill-health Dated 3rd July.

The Royal Warwickshire Regiment, Second Lieutenant Reginald J. Brownfield to be Lieutenant on augmentation. Dated 1st April.

The Norfolk Regiment, The undermentioned Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—

George O. Lyle, vice A. R. [illegible]rth, seconded. Dated 24th April.

Robert A. Downs, vice E. I[illegible]mson, retired. Dated 12th June.

The Prince of Wales's Own ([illegible]orkshire Regiment) Captain Maxwell H. [illegible] seconded for service with the Egyptian [illegible] Dated 11th June.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated as follows:—

Stafford H. Green to 31st March, 1909, vice R. D. Davies, admitted to the Indian Army.

Douglas, G. Ponsonby to 1st April, 1909, on augmentation.

Herbert F C Hobbs to 22nd April, 1909, vice E A Porch, seconded.

Second Lieutenant Henry D Harington to be Lieutenant, vice S J Wilkinson, seconded. Dated 24th April, 1909 instead of as notified in the "Gazette" of 11th June.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Thomas W Stansfeld, D S O is restored to the establishment, vice C H Marsden, seconded. Dated 22nd June.

The Worcestershire Regiment, Lieutenant Percy R Whalley to be Captain, vice R P H Monro, retired. Dated 17th March.

The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment, The undermentioned Captains are seconded.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buff's, The Duke of Albany's), The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of 5th July, 1907:—

Captain Claude F Waterhouse retires on retired pay. Dated 6th July, 1907, but not to draw any retired pay prior to the 8th March.

The Connaught Rangers, Supernumerary Captain Wilfred A White is restored to the establishment, on augmentation. Dated 24th June.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Captain Bingham A Turner, D S O, retires on retired pay to serve in the Special Reserve, under the provisions of Article 510, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 3rd July.

Army Medical Service.

Colonel Octavius Todd, M B, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st July.

Lieutenant-Colonel Herbert J R Moberly, from the Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Colonel, vice O Todd. Dated 1st July.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Lieutenant Francis W M Cunningham from the Seconded List is restored to the establishment. Dated 29th June.

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Miss Blanche Sarah Vaughan, Sister, is placed on retired pay. Dated 1st July.

Miss Maud MacGregor, Sister, is retired on account of ill-health, receiving a gratuity. Dated 19th June.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses to be Sisters. Dated 1st July, 1909:—

Miss Sophia O Beamish, Miss Helena Hartigan, Miss Margaret C Johnston, Miss Harriet M E Macartney, Miss Ethel M Rentzsch.

The undermentioned Staff Nurses are confirmed in their appointments, their periods of provisional service having expired:—Miss Marcella Kearney, Miss Eveline D Lang, Miss Mary A Roe. Miss Jane Andrina Millar Stuart to be Staff Nurse (provisionally). Dated 17th June.

Memoranda.

Colonel Henry N C Heath, C B, is granted the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while temporarily commanding the 11th Infantry Brigade. Dated 24th June.

Colonel Richard C B Lawrence CB on vacating command of the Troops in Ceylon, is placed on the Half-pay List. Dated 28th May.

Colonel Francis C Ricardo, CVO, Half-pay List, is placed on retired pay. Dated 3rd July.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels and Brevet Colonels, Half-pay List retire on retired pay. Dated 3rd July Adam Scott-Elliot, Francis R Parkinson.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels Half-pay List are placed on retired pay:—Brevet Colonel Alexander Sprot. Dated 1st July. Thursby H E Dauncey. Dated 2nd July.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Everard T Gastrell Indian Army to be Colonel. Dated 6th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel Hugh D McIntyre Indian Army Commandant 8th Rajputs to be Brevet Colonel. Dated 3rd May.

Lieutenant Maurice G.C. Miers, The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry), is granted the temporary rank of Captain, whilst employed as Adjutant of the Southern Nigeria Volunteers. Dated 1st January.

The undermentioned Officers, having been admitted to the Indian Army and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowances:—

Second Lieutenant Henry W. F, Clive (late The Northamptonshire Regiment). Dated 4th October, 1905.

Lieutenant James N. Simonds (late Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment). Dated 28th February, 1906.

Lieutenant Philip T. Blandford (late Royal Garrison Artillery). Dated 23rd March, 1906.

Lieutenant Edmund T. W. McCausland (late Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment). Dated 27th April, 1906.

Lieutenant Harold R. Williams (late the Prince Albetts Somersetshire Light Infantry). Dated 16th June 1906.

Lieutenant Edmund G. Howlett (late Royal Garrison Artillery). Dated 29th October, 1906.

Second Lieutenant Percival K. Wise (late The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 3rd March, 1907.

Second Lieutenant Charles P. Gardner (late The Lincolnshire Regiment). Dated 3rd March 1907.

Second Lieutenant Edward M. Mulliken (late The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 16th November, 1907.

Second Lieutenant Kenneth G. H. Cates (late The Manchester Regiment). Dated 24th April, 1908.

Second Lieutenant Harold J. Huxford (late The Cheshire Regiment). Dated 25th July, 1908.

Second Lieutenant Burnett S. Stone (late The Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regiment). Dated 23rd August 1908.

Lieutenant Eric A. K. Crossfield (late The Suffolk Regiment). Dated 29th November, 1908.

Second Lieutenant Charles F. F. Moore (late The Dorsetshire Regiment). Dated 29th November 1908.

Second Lieutenant Ernest K. Fowler (late The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regiment). Dated 22th November, 1908.

Second Lieutenant Bernard A. Solano (late The Worcestershire Regiment). Dated 7th February 1909.

General Reserve of Officers.

The undermentioned officers are transferred with seniority corresponding to that which they held in the Special Reserve of Officers, retaining their honorary rank. Dated 3rd July, 1909:—

From the Donegal (The Prince of Wales's) Royal Field Reserve Artillery:—Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel William Arthur Gore Saunders-Knox-Gore. From The Londondery Royal Field Reserve Artillery:—Lieutenant-Colonel and Honorary Colonel Stewart Armit Macdonald Bruce. Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel William Hovenden Elliott, From The Wicklow Royal Field Reserve Artillery:—Major and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel William Tyndall Black.

GREAT JEWEL THEFT.

£110,000 Haul.

London, July 3.

The biggest jewel robbery in London in recent years was effected yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Frederic James Goldschmidt, a well-known diamond broker, of Paris, who was on a business visit to England, had a bag snatched from his custody which contained a quantity of pearls and other precious stones to the value of over £110,000.

Mr. Goldschmidt lunched yesterday at the Cafe Monico, Piccadilly Circus, with his son, and afterwards went to wash his hands, taking his handbag with him, and placing it by the side of the washing basin. A man who had followed in close behind Mr. Goldschmidt suddenly snatched up the bag, and dashed out. Mr. Goldschmidt called out "Stop that man! he has my bag." He started in pursuit but another man tripped him up, and then ran off. The two men slipped out into Piccadilly Circus, ran along Piccadilly, and were lost in the traffic.

Mr. Goldschmidt believes that the two men had followed him from Paris, knowing that he had in his possession valuable jewellery.

The bag contained:—

Ten pearl necklaces, each composed of seventy magnificent pearls.

Three bunches of pearls, consisting in all of over 700.

Five packets of Australian buttonshaped pearls.

Lady's dimond ring.

Bag of coloured stones.

Ten £5 Bank of England notes.

Investigations are in the hands of Detective Inspector Fowler, who is said to have obtained a clue.

THE KAISER'S DREADNOUGHTS

Official Details of Dimensions.

Berlin, July 2.

On official authority I am able to give authentic dimensions of the first three German Dreadnoughts, the Nassau, Westfalen and Rheinland—and of the armoured cruiser Blucher which have never before been published, but have been kept absolutely secret.

They are:—

	German Dreadnoughts	Blucher	British D'noughts.
Length	459ft.	507ft.	490ft.
Beam	90ft.	82ft.	82ft.
Draught	27ft.	27ft.	2[illegible]ft.
Tonnage	18,500	15,500	17,900
Horse-power	20,000	32,000	24,712
Speed	Over 19kts.	Over 24kts.	21½kts.
Boilers	12	18	18

The minimum bunker capacity of the German Dreadnoughts is 950 tons of coal, the maximum 2,700 tons.

The above details are of the utmost importance taken in connection with the official particulars of the armament which our Berlin correspondent telegraphed on June 27, as they show the naval architect what the German ships will be like. The bunker capacity of the British Dreadnought is minimum 900, maximum 2,700 tons of coal. The armament of the German ships is twelve 50-calibre 11-in.; twelve 6-in. and sixteen 23-pounder guns. Of the British Dreadnought it is ten 45-calibre 12-in and twenty-seven 12-pounder guns.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS AND BRAID.

A pretty new lace, known as Australian crochet lace, has just been introduced by a lady who has evolved many designs in this useful and decorative trimming. She has spent over forty-five years of her life in lonely parts of Australia, and during those years she has passed much of her time in perfecting her lace patterns. Lace was at first made with the needle or on a pillow, but of late years crochet has been so much in fashion and its designs have been so carefully wrought out in the finest of thread that it is well worthy to rank with lace. Irish crochet blouses, trimmings, coats, are all in favour, and for such purposes the new Australian work will answer very well. Much of the lace is done in fine silk, and some of the most transparent is worked in the thinnest of thread. The patterns are named after the stars, and flowers, both single and in sprays, figure in the designs.

AUSTRIAN BEAD-WORK.

Bead-work is considered most decorative this season to , and taste is leaning distinctly to the bead chains and narrow bands worked by the peasants of Austria. The embroideries sewed on coarse linen by Austrian, Hungarian, and Roumanian peasants are greatly in demand for the many bands and straps used for trimming both dresses and tailor suits. These beaded straps are done in conventional designs in bold colours, and are worn as neck-bands. In some of the artistic ateliers some wonderful designs have been done for neck-bands. These are usually in the form of rows of small chains of the finest beads in delicate colours, suth as yellow, amethyst, blue in its many shades, or reds. Contrasts are worked into them, and they are often fastened by most elaborate clasps. They form nice touches about the soft and clinging gowns which are so much worn. Wrist-bands, which are a revival of the beaded bracelets worn in early Victorian days, have been introduced, and we are really threatened with quite a survival of these trifles, which, after all, were distinctly pretty and served to throw up the grace of a delicate hand and wrist.

ONE OF THE QUEEN'S DRESSES.

Soutache-braiding has reached a state of perfection altogether unprecedented. The dress worn by the Queen at the opening of a recent fete was a marvellous specimen of this most elaborate work. The material was the finest crepe the Chine in a new shade of orchid mauve which has a good dash of pink in it, The soutache-braiding was worked with a small, round silken braid in a little pattern as closely as ever it could be set. Indeed, the design was very like that which the Roumanin peasants work in silk twist. This soutache-braiding on Her Majesty's dress formed small narrow panels at the side and outlined the vest which was of chiffon, also closely braided. The effect of a gauze scarf, in the same shade as the dress, hand-painted with sprays of liloc, was lovely, and a notable point was that the scarf formed a decided wrap, coming well down over the shoulders and falling almost to the hem of the dress in front. These gowns of the finest of materials closely wrought with braiding are one of the newest features of the season. The braiding is sometimes done over ribbbon, and in the case of a black jet the substitution of closely set bands of jet on coloured ribbon is much to be commended. Glace silk is a material which deserves to be well taken into account, for in the quaint and old-fashioned dress period upon which we are just entering glace is sure of popularity. It is made in such dainty colourings, and the bands of ribbon velvet which trim it so fascinatingly are just now in special excellence. Our sleeves must be watched, and when a new dress is chosen due attention must be paid to decided indications of a change. The little bell-like sleeve falling from shoulder to the elbow has been tried. It looks nice in silk, but in tucked net its merits are not to be gainsaid.

MR. ASQUITH AND BUDGET.

London, July 3.

Mr. Asquith devoted the main part of a speech at Southport last night winding up the meetings of the National Liberal Federation, to a defence of the Budget.

The question of the relations between the two Houses would be, he said, the dominant issue at the General Election.

The Budget was a most unusual one. For the proposed tax on land he claimed that it struck new fiscal ground—a proper description of the land taxes would be taxation upon windfalls. (Laughter.) The State was not taxing land as such; it was saying to certain owners of land that if their land acquired value from causes for which they were not responsible and to which they had contributed nothing but which resulted from the growth or action of the community the State would step in and exact a toll.

The new land taxes conformed to the eternal, immutable principles of social justice. No alternative was suggested and the tariff reformers were now tongue-tied by a concerted unanimity of silence.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	7
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswad Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	2	9
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	9
Total	3	5	88
This day last year	3	2	67
Do. 1907			90

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
July 16th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	160	38	1
B	207	90	5
C	96	34	4
D	85	43	0
E	124	33	1
F	116	1	0
G	54	7	0
Total to date	842	246	11
Total rats killed			1,088

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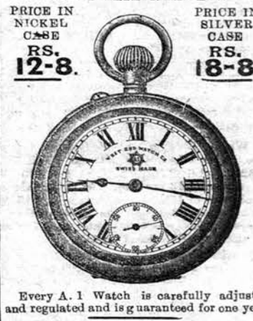

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Prof. James' Electro-Tonic P

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 15TH JULY, 1909.] [BOMBAY, 16TH JULY, 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/4		un chgd
3 do. Rentes	97 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	98 1/8		1/16
3½ do. Govt Securities....	82 5/8		un chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	23 1/2	1/16	
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 9/16	1/8	
do. in New York ...	51	1/8	
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·19 1/2	1	
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·43 1/2		un chgd
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 1/4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April,
do Short London Bills			un chgd
3 months' sight.	1 7/16		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight...	2 1/4		un chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 5/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8		un chgd
do. 7-day Market Loans...	1		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9d. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver :—Rise caused by Eastern buying.

London, July 14.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Bombay, Rs. 7,50,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 7,50,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.
Bills on Madras, Rs. 40,000 at 1s. 3 15-16d.

London, July 15.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	£41,600,000	Dec.	£1,60,000
Public Deposits	£ 8,400,000	Dec.	£1,900,000
Other Deposits	£48,100,000	Dec.	£1,700,000
Government Securities	£15,400,000	Dec.	£1,500,000
Other Securities	£29,500,000	Dec.	£2,300,000
Notes and Gold	£29,500,000	Inc.	£1,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 52 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots ...	Improved demand, steady.
Futures	... Quiet.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	14,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	2,000
Imports	2,000
Mid-Americans	6·87 + 02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 3-8 unchgd.

2,000 called.

Future Delivery Prices:—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·55 +02	6·58 +02	6·56 +01	6·55 +02

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·53 +01	6·53 +01	6·53 +01	6·53 +01	6·54 +01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	7,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year ...	...	2,000 "
Exports to Great Britain	...	3,000 "
Do to Continent ...	...	1,000 "
Spot Cotton—12·95—10		
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·37—25		Declined owing to longs unloading and to Southern selling of futures in the local market.
Do. do. Dec. 12·39—26		

New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—12 1-2—1-8
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·24—33
Do. do. Dec. 12·34—34
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—43 1-2—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.
Rosario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—Nominal—Firmer.

AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian—45—August—Sellers—Firmer.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 46 3-4—July-August—Antwerp—Done.
Brown Cawnpore 42 3-8—July-August—Antwerp—Buyers.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 50 1-2—August-Sept.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firm.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 47—July-Aug—Amsterdam—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 5-8 unchgd.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 7s. 1 1-2d. Done.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [16TH JULY, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
10 Boxes Gold Bullions	6,32,800	London	National Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	do	Chartered Bank
Sovereigns	45,000		
1 Box Sovs	33,000	do	Hongkong Bank
1 Box Gold Bullions	88,400	do	Mercantile Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,15,200	do	IndianSpecie Bank
1 Case Sovs	4, 50	Jeddah	E Hassam
Gold Coins ...	787		
1 Bundle Rupees	819	Muscat	M Mackenzie & Co
3 Cases Rupees...	12,500	Koweit	M S Sidrani
2 Packages Sovs..	990		
Gold Coins ...	27	Dubai	Sundry Importers
Rupees	973		

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 14th July, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	52	58,659
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	68	79,704

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—

Bank of England...	2½ per cent.	from 1st April.
Bank of Bengal ...	3 per cent.	" 1st July.
Bank of Bombay...	3 per cent.	" 15th July.
Bank of Madras ...	5 per cent.	" 29th June.

Advances :—
Borrowers for 2 months at 2 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—
The Exchange Market is weak. Quotations are 1. 3 7-8 to 1s 3 29-32 for T. T., 1s. 3 29-32 Bank Demand, and 1s. 4 1-32 to 1s. 4 1-16 Credits 3 months' sight. Far Eastern rates are firm.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 7-8d. to 1s. 3 29-32d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-32 to 1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 5-32 to 1s. 4 3-16d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	168 1-2
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	130
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152 1-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173

Government Paper.:—
This Market opened at 94 1-8 for the Settlement on 2nd August, and in absence of sellers, advanced to 94 1-4 at which there were sellers at the close. Ready Paper kept in demand at 3-16 per cent. premium. A very small business had been placed to-day. The Calcutta rates were advised in the forenoon at 94-7 cash buyers, and 94-3 forward sellers in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ...	...Rs. 94-7	Sellers.
1st Settlement ...	... " 94-4	

Bullion:—
The silver market in London advanced 1-16d. in spot and 1-8d. in forward yesterday, the closing rates being respectively, 23 1-2 and 33 9-16. The rise was caused by Eastern buying. There were advices to the effect that a large business had been done, that the buying orders were chiefly from China, that the market was dull in the absence of buyers but that sellers were not pressing. The price in New York improved 1-8 cent at 51. Our local market open at 60-5, ex-duty for August settlement, rose to 60-7, but closed at 60·6 with a quiet tone. The September delivery and spot silver were quoted at the rate ruling for August. A moderate business has been put through. The up-country demand during the week was on average about 125 Bars per day.

Bar Gold is unchanged as under:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	6
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	9
Silver on Duty—Ready	60	6	0a
Ditto 1st Settlement	60	6	0a
Ditto 2nd Settlement	60	6	0a

a Quiet.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	8,94,000
Other Deposits	44,71,000	.....
Sundries	.....	3,60,000
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	3,80,000
Other Authorized Securities	.....	7,45,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	.....	11,54,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities ...	8,27,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	7,40,000
Bullion	.....	10,000
Balances with other Banks..	.....	1,33,000
Sundries	.....	1,63,000
Cash	49,04,000	.....

Council Bills:—
At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 50 lakhs, 43·30 lakhs were allotted in Bills at 1s. 3 29-32d., and 6·80 lakhs T. T. at 1s. 3 15-16d., tenderers receiving 13 per cent. After the sales extras were allotted of 15·40 lakhs Bills at 1s. 3 15-16d. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 61·50 lakhs, and for next week 50 lakhs is again offered for sale.

The mail of the 2nd July brings £100,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay, and £80,000 silver and £10,000 Gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. 18,10,000
Bombay	...	...	...	" 20,00,000
Madras	...	...	...	" 4,60,000
			Total...	Rs. 42,70,000

The mail of the 9th July brings £110,000 silver and £50,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	...	...	..	Rs. 20,10,000
Bombay	...	...	...	" 3,60,000
Madras	...	...	...	" 9,20,000
			Total...	Rs. 32,90,000

The mail of the 16th July brings £130,000 silver, and £70,000 gold for Bombay and £ 20,000 gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills:—

Calcutta	...	...	...	Rs. 19,50,000
Bombay	...	...	...	" 24,20,000
Madras	...	...	...	" 4,90,000
			Total ...	Rs. 58,60,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	...	304,335	172,214
Central India	...	107,577	59,316
Barsee and Nugger ...	172	127,193	116,002
Berars	...	340,389	315,025
Central Provinces ...	387	153,795	241,824
Total Comras...	559	1,033,239	904,281
Dhollera	325	203,262	180,231
Broach...	65	189,988	207,279
Coompta and Dharwar	4,638	189,961	179,143
Westerns	1,987	46,848	17,939
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	458	276,328	325,104
Bengals, Rajputana ...	881	65,475	37,354
Sind	45	28,255	49,261
Persian	92	3,174	1,853
American	508	11,388	45,704
Egyptian	188	4,716	6,634
Other Sorts	...	977	906
Totals...	9,746	2,053,611	1,955,199

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	9,746	17,573	— 7,827
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 15th July... ...	2,053,611	1,955,199	+98,412
Shipments for the week Europe	6,607	5,958	+ 649
China			
Japan	200	9,534	—9,334
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	6,807	15,492	—8,685
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 15th July...			
Europe	582,930	580,097	—17,137
China	48,931	29,972	+18,958
Japan	587,785	329,266	+258,519
Coast Ports ...	20,202	23,889	—13,687
Total ...	1,219,878	973,125	+246,653
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	3,343	8,555	—5,211
China			
Japan	2,411	26,347	—23,936
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 30th June 1909—12,411 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 30th April 1909—16,415 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 15th July 1909	2,053,611
	2,453,611
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 15th July 1909	1,219,878
	1,233,733
Afloat	5,754
	1,227,979
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	883,195
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 16th July 1909	344,784

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
Since our last weekly report there have been some smart fluctuations in the American Markets. The advance was said to be due to infavourable weather reports, and a continuance of the drought in Texas; the decline, to longs unloading and Southern Selling of futures in New York. We have nothing to add here to our previous reports. The market is entirely a weather one, and though we may see fluctuations on longs unloading, if unfavourable conditions continue, the market will advance further. It will require favourable weather, and continuance of it, to have any permanent effect.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	8·59 ...	6·87 ...	+ 18
Futures, July Augt.....	6·54 ...	6·65 ...	+ 11
Do. Nov.-Dec.....	6·40 ...	6·53 ...	+ 13
NEW YORK—			
Spot.....	12·60 ...	12·95 ...	+35
Futures, October	12·10 ...	12·37 ...	+27
Do. December	12·25 ...	12·39 ...	+14
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot	12 1/16 ...	12 1-2 ...	+ 7-16
Futures, Oct.	12·19 ...	12·24 ...	+ 15
Do. Dec.....	12·21 ...	12·24 ...	+ 13

Top prices were touched in our market on Tuesday last when rates were Rs. 6 to Rs. 9 higher than our last Friday's quotations. Since then we have had fluctuating markets and at the close prices are Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 lower than the highest point. A good business has been put through during the week, exporters having bought Oomras for December and January, and Khandeish and Bengals for all deliveries from November to January. A fair amount of local speculative business has been done on up-country orders. During the last day or two the market has been quieter and closes easy. Changes in prices are irregular, Bengals being Rs. 1 to Rs. 4 higher on the week, Oomras Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 higher Khaddeish Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 higher and Broach unchanged to Rs. 2 higher.

Holders of ready cotton have been indifferent and though there has been a good demand by exporters and mills, the turn-over has been only moderate. The demand has run on Broach, Coompta descriptions and Saw Ginned, while Bengals have also been required for. Rates are higher all round.

Crop accounts are satisfactory and the weather during the past week has been favourable. Beneficial rain has fallen everywhere.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	278	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	265 1/2	"
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat.	254	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	251	" "
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	246	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	241	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	24½	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Amraoti	241	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Muttia	229	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	229	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	229	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	235	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengals	221	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Bengal	231	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	241	Nov. "
F. G. H. G. Bengal	203 1/2	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—
Opening Tone ... ... Easier.
Estimated Sales ... ... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports ... ... 6,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
6·55 —10	6·48 —10	6·46 —10	6·44 —11

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
6·43 —10	6·43 —10	6·43 —10	6·43 —10	6·44 —10

FREIGHTS.

There has been slightly better booking during the past week but rates have been low through liners being short of cargo. A fair amount has been engaged for Marseilles, Liverpool, August, at 10s. seeds and 11s. wheat. A small lot was also booked for September at 11s. 6d. seeds and cotton. A line of wheat for Hull is reported to have been done at 14s. August loading.

The market closes quiet.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :
There has been a sharp rise in prices during the week, owing to improving markets at Home and a good demand locally. At the close there is rather less doing, but the market is steady as under :—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 8 12 6	B. T.
September ...	...	...	" 9 7 6	B. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market has ruled quiet with slight fluctuations, and at the close there is a better enquiry and rates are steady as under :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...		Rs.	7 4 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...		"	7 13 6	"
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...		"	7 11 6	"
Brown Delhi ...	...	"	7 12 6	B. T.

Poppyseed :—
Prices have been steady during the week and business has been done at our quotation, viz :—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 10 7 0	R. T.

Castorseed :—
The market has been firm with a good demand and prices have improved. We quote at the close :—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 34 4 0	
July-August ...	...	...	Rs. 7 0 0	R. T.

Cottonseed :—
Has been steady with some demand and we quote :—

Ready ...	...	...	Rs. 24 4 0	

Mowraseed :—
A fair business has been done during the week, and the market closes steady as under :—

July-September ...	...	Rs.	6 2 0	R. T.

WHEAT:—
The market has been firm throughout the week with a good enquiry and closing quotations are as under :—

White Delhi ...	...	Rs.	6 6 6	R. T.
White Pessi 85 p. o.	...	"	6 10 0	"
Soft Red ...	...	"	43 0 0	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat ...	...	...	118,251 cwts.
Linseed ...	...	...	23,790 "
Rapeseed ...	...	...	27,474 "
Gingellyseed ...	...	...	1,223 "
Poppyseed...	...	...	11,802 "
Groundnuts ...	...	...	3,138 "
Castorseed ...	...	...	21,651 "
Rice ...	...	...	111,508 "
Myrabollams ...	...	...	4,471 "
Cottonseed ...	...	...	25,981 "
Mowraseed...	...	...	42,608 "
Gram ...	...	...	8,581 "
Joowar ...	...	...	2,335 "
Maize ...	...	...	nil.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—There is some speculative business passing in the market, but the actual demand from up-country is comparatively small. Prices are firmer.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market shows some improvement in sympathy with the advance in cotton. So far there is no buying from up-country but prices are firm.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The Home market is firm and prices are advancing. No business is reported as the rates asked at Home are unobtainable here.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The Market continues dull and there is little business doing.

DHOOTIES :—Our market is not advancing in the rapid manner the Home market is advancing, and consequently business is impracticable as Home prices cannot be obtained here.

METALS.

COPPER YELLOW METAL.—The Home market continues steady with sterling rates well maintained. Our market does not yet show any improvement but there probably will be an improvement if the demand from the district continues as at present.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per ct. Bom. Port Trust Bds. ...	due (1968)...	98-8-0	
4 per cent. " Improvement Trust	" (1988)...	97-12-0	
4 per cent. " Municipal Bonds	" (1938)...	97-8-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1919)...	107-0-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1925)...	111-0-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1928)...	111-0-0	
5 per cent. " "	" (1933)...	112-0-0	
5 per cent " "	" (1953)...	114-0-0	

SHARES.

The Market is quiet and high prices of cotton have kept the prices of mill shares weak with a very few exceptions. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,437 1-2 X. D.; Bank of India's at and about Rs. 73 1-2 X. D.; and Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 54 X. D.; Bank of Burma's have been put through at Rs. 109 1-2 X. D.; and the newly started Bombay Merchants' Bank, Ld., shares are quotes at Rs. 1 1-2 premium per share. In Miscellaneous; Companies, Badham Pile's are steady at Rs. 140 The Bombay Burma Trading Corporation new shares are weak at Rs. 447 1-8 ; The Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld., preference shares are steady at Rs. 149 and ordinary shares are improved to Rs. 81; The Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., ordinary shares have ruled at and about Rs. 340 and preference shares are quiet at Rs. 285 ; The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ld., shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 260 ; and the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. shares, after touching at Rs. 640, have declined to Rs. 630. We hear that the directors of The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ld., have resolved to recommend a dividend of Rs. 38 per share for the past year against Rs. 32 paid for the previous year. The result we learn is very satisfactory showing a heavy reduction in debts due from ryots, increase in revenue and large amount of cash in hand at the close of the year and the Co.'s estates are in a flourishing condition. Shivrajpur Syndicate shares have changed hands at Rs. 13 1-4 and Bamankua Manganese shares at Rs. 9 1-4 ; and Treacher's have put through at Rs. 575 X. D. In Mill Companies Bombay Cotton Mill shares have dropped to Rs. 465; Bombay United to Rs. 445 ; Century Mill shares are weak at Rs. 275 ; Central India's have improved to Rs. 1,665 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares to Rs. 1,140 ; Crescent's are quiet at Rs. 100 ; Currimbhoy's at Rs. 1,020 ; and David's have ruled at and about Rs. 412 1-2 to 415. Emperor Edward's are steady at Rs. 720 ; Empress are weak at Rs. 285; Fazulbhoy's are quiet at Rs. 235; Finlay Mill shares at Rs. 255 ; Jamshed's at Rs. 165 ; Kohinoor's have kept steady at and about Rs. 727 1-2; and Maneckjee Petit's have closed for Rs. 3,230 for August delivery. New Great Eastern shares are quiet at Rs. 200 ; Phœnix have declined to Rs. 91½ ; Southern Mahratta's are unchanged at Rs. 220 ; Standard's have dropped to Rs. 1,120 ; Sun Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 207 1-2 ; and Swadeshi's have improved from Rs. 1,220 to Rs.1,240. Press shares are steady, Indian Cotton at Rs. 127 1-2 ; and New Berar's at Rs. 520; New Mofussil's at Rs. 750. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley Railway shares have changed hands at Rs. 432 1-2 ; Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 597 1-2 to Rs. 600 ; Ahmedabad Dholka's are unchanged at Rs. 120 ; and Umritsar Pattis old shares at Rs. 121 and new shares at Rs. 6 1-2 to 7 premium. The rest are unchanegd at previous quotations.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	.....	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 16th July 1909.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time Occupied in Transmission Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	16	10	49	3	48
Teheran ...	16	10	45	2	10
Suez	16	13	30	0	55

NOTICES.
Owing to frequent interruptions direct communication Teheran Recht telegrams for Recht and following offices Mendgil, Enzeli, Rudiser, Khorreemabad, Shaparud and Astara via Teheran can only be accepted at Sender's risk. (10-7-09.)
Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are fowarded via Suakim, Kassala, Sabdherat without additional charge. (10-7-09.) upted. interr
Moulmein route to Siam via Raheng (15-7-09.)

REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

15, rue de l'Universite, Paris.

SOMMAIRE DE LA LIVRAISON DU 1 JULY 1909
I.—Une Belle Figure Francaise.—Edmond Rousse, par M. Alfred Mezieres, de l'Academie francaise.
II.—Mes Filles, Deuxieme Partie, par Mlle Dora Melegari.
III.—France et Allemagne (1906-1909), par M. Andre Tardieu.
IV.—Esquisses Contempuraines.—M. Emile Faguet, par M. Victor Giraud.
V.—Le Bilan de la Marine, par M. G. Blanchon.
VI.—Figaro et ses Devanciers.—I. Les Nouvellistes a la Main, par MM. Funck-Brentano et Paul d'Estree.
VII.—Dans Les Basses-Alpes, par M. le comic Antoine de Saporta,
VIII.—Chronique de la Quinzaine, Histoire Politique, par M. Francis Charmes, de l'Academie frascaise.
IX.—Bulletin Bibliographique.

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dep't, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	xd1437½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	x d 73
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,480
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	xd 53½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 "	108 to 109 xd
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
	£25	£12-10	6 "	£16½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	43 p. c.	590
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35
				5

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co	100	100		285
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	½ o-o	12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	140
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	450
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	149
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	81
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	18
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	880
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O.250	250	p. c. 6	340
Central India Mining Co., Limited	P.250	250	p. c. 6	285
Delhi Flour.....	100	100	yr. 50	200
Empire of India Life Assurance	200	200	16	120
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
John Roberts and Co	100	10	1½	20
Kemp and Co	100	100	divd. 10	198
Kurrachee Landing..	200	175	yr. 14	188
Marcks and Co.....	200	75	12	150
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	10	125
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A	100	100	Nil.	35
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	200	50	p.c. 18½	200
Phillips and Co	100	30	...	37
Port Canning Co.....	40	40	p.c. 10	48
Shivrajpur Syndicate	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	630
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	A. 10	10	p.c. 25	15
Soundy and Co	100	100	8	102
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	100	100	Nil.	nom20
	G. 75	£ 15	...	dis. 33
	D. 30	60	...	55½
	P.150	40	2dis	dis. 10
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 285
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 20
Treacher and Co.....	500	530	yr. 40	575

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	400
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	105
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	465
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	Dv. 40	615
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	345
Century	100	100	50	xd 275
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,665
China	1,000	1,000	60	xd1,655
Chhoi Silk	500	500	30	1,000
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	525
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	1,140
Connaught	300	300	25	600
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	220
Crescent	100	100	5	xd 620
Crown	500	500	qr.

THE WEEK.

LONDON, JULY 2.

CABINET CHANGE.

...nge in the Cabinet has been received ...h surprise. We are sorry Mr. Asquith is to lose Lord Fitzmaurice, who has justified his inclusion in a Government which first overlooked him and then bowed the head to his complaint that long service had been ignored. Lord Fitzmaurice's experience of foreign affairs has no doubt been very valuable to the Cabinet, and in this and other respects he has deserved well of his country. As for his successor in the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, there is no member of the Government whose promotion we could have welcomed more heartily than Mr. Herbert Samuel. In many comparatively small ways Mr. Samuel has shown his capacity, but his masterly handling of the Children's Bill brought his ability prominently to the notice of his fellow-countrymen. Genuine tact and grasp of detail were shown in his conduct of that measure. The extent of our appreciation of Mr. Samuel's work at the Home Office is indicated by our regret that he should be compelled, even by a call to a higher place, to relinquish the labours he has made to so great an extent his own.

ANSWERED.

When Mr. Lloyd-George does not content himself with offensive personal humours, or inexpensive jocosities, or very remarkable misstatements as to the character and effect of taxation in other countries, he defends his impossible Budget by demanding alternative schemes from his critics. We do not understand why his critics should feel any obligation to accept his challenge. It is the business of administrators to produce schemes and the privilege of their opponents to criticise them. Before long Mr. Lloyd-George will be in a position to criticise the schemes which his present opponents will find little difficulty in formulating. But Lord Avebury has accepted the challenge, and has ingeniously disposed of it by a simple calculation, which shows that the yield of the taxes to which most objection is taken by him is quite superfluous to the necessities of the Chancellor's own case. It is a fair retort. It may, also be said that what Mr. Churchill complains of patriotism's reluctance to pay for the Dreadnoughts it yells for, he is beside the point. We have not got the Dreadnoughts. We are not asked to pay for national security but for Socialistic experiments which have little enough to do with that issue. A bad case makes bad arguments.

CENSORS OF PLAYS.

To take a man as you find him is a golden rule of life, and Mr. George Alexander is well advised to follow it. For his part—as we see from his letter to the "Times"—he holds that "The existing jurisdiction of the Lord Chamberlain has worked admirably." Moreover, his "relations with the department have always been of the most harmonious character," and he has "no reason whatever to complain." That is a matter on which it is pleasant to congratulate Mr. Alexander—who is a man, an actor, and a manager of much suavity and tact. In some sense he must be accounted a spoiled darling of the Censorship. For no one would deny the pioneer work which he has done for the drama in England. Mrs. Tanqueray, however, prudish she may now appear was once a revolutionary personage. But we cannot all subscribe to these sentiments of perfect satisfaction with existing arrangements. We shall not be accused of a rabid antipathy to the Censorship. We have been its mild opponents. But we would not pretend to any particular satisfaction with its operation as a one-man show. It is not in human nature for one man to discharge such duties without making too many blunders on one side or another. We certainly advocate a more or less radical rearrangement of the office and its responsibilities. But Mr. Alexander's letter should be carefully studied; for it is full of sound, shrewd sense. He emphasises forcibly the absolute necessity of a Censorship, which is taken for granted by a great majority of ordinary sane people. And he points out the damage that would be done to managers and authors if the control of local authorities were substituted for the present dictatorship. This, indeed, is obvious, and we sincerely hope that no such folly is contemplated. A committee of three might do the work as a central authority. One man cannot do it. Local authorities would make confusion worse confounded.

MOTORING A BLOCKADE.

Englishmen, young and old, are becoming diabolically ingenious. Scarcely have people recovered from the exploit of the boy scout who eluded all attempts at capture by dressing as a girl than they are called on to digest the wonders of the Chelmsford blockade. Judging from comments we have received, these wonders are not yet digested. Chelmsford was supposed to be beleaguered, the country being in a state of war. A cordon had been drawn round a circle of three miles, and motor-cars were defied to penetrate it. The Essex County Automobile Club and the local Territorial Force arranged the attack and defence, and not only did their work well but got a lot of fun out of it. The besieged inhabitants of the town, who we hope, adopted the proper attitude of anxious, starving expectation as they looked out from the walls (one always speaks of walls in connection with a leaguer), were rejoiced by the appearance within the charmed lines of several motors bringing suppositious stores. One car got through by disguising itself as a taxicab, and carrying men who pretended to be photographers. Another bore a jolly lawn-tennis party, waving racquets and radiant in flannels. Officers and judges said they were well satisfied with the manœuvres, and the two Territorials who stopped and captured insidious motors received prizes. What our commentators are not sure of is whether a force of actual besiegers would have consented to the passage of a taxicab with photographers, and whether during a genuine siege a gay company of tennis players would not have attracted rather than evaded attention.

HOUSEBOYS.

"Good Captain Reece, commander of the Mantlepiece," is no longer unrivalled. His unique reputation is in danger from the officer commanding the training-ship Exmouth, which according to Lord George Hamilton, "of all training-ships takes the cake." What particularly catches our fancy is that the boys make their own clothes. We do not know how their commanding officer has achieved this—whether by following humanitarian Captain Reece or the sterner disciplinarian who succeeded him. But it is enough that it has been done, and can be done again. Is there not here the key to the servant problem? We have heard, also, of a lady who, wearied of the frequent passing of the third-floor housemaid, tried the experiment of a small boy in her place. "Civil, clean, intelligent, always willing and variably quick, the lad proved himself more than the equal of the average female servant." Now, we all know hundreds of boys answering to that description. Why hesitate?

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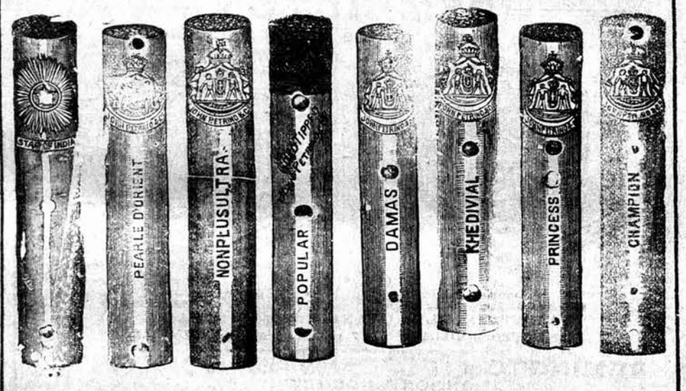

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Although reduced in price since then the quality has been considerably improved; in fact our "Campaign" watch of 1909 would be absolutely ashamed of its prototype of even the last decade.

QUALITY—IMPROVED
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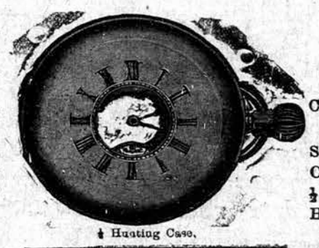
SINCE 1873.

DESCRIPTION:—The "Campaign" Watch has a half-plate lever movement, a plain compound balance all essential parts are jewelled, including the lever, which has jewelled facts; the keyless ratchet is large, minimising the strain in winding and securing durability; the figures on the white enamelled dial are very bold and clear, so that the time can be seen in a faint light.



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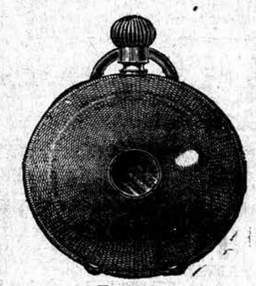
NOT ONLY does our name appear on the dial of these watches but the word "Campaign" is on every movement.



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HYDROCELE in any form, acute, or chronic, Hernia, Elephantiasis and all sorts of scrotum and scrotum diseases are cured by an infallible, harmless and wonderful remedy consisting of 95 vegetable drugs and 105 vegetable oils.

BLEEDING AND BLIND PILES.—Fistula, Fissure of the anus, and all inflammatory complaints of the rectum, which cause much irritation, burning and pain, are thoroughly cured without the least pain or inconvenience to sufferers.

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PATIENTS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO UNDERGO THE INCONVENIENCES AND DANGER OF OPERATIONS.

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KUTAJARISHTA or Specific for Dysentery radically cures Dysentery accompanied by fever, anasarca, and other serious complications. In dysentery, with anæmia, a feeling of weakness, bloody stools, accompanied by severe griping pain, frequent motions, loss of appetite, &c., it acts like a charm. It can be safely administered to patients of all ages. In the dysentery of old age it can be safely said that it is the only infallible specific. Price for two boxes of pills and one phial of mixture (to last for two weeks), Rs. 3; Packing and Postage, As. 11.

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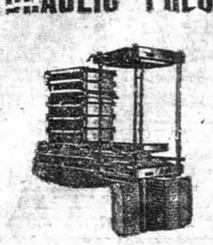

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THE MOST POPULAR BRANDS IN INDIA.

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TURKISH TOBACCO
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differs as much as does all natural and artificial productions in all the countries over the Globe; there are different qualities, viz., First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth tobacco ; then Sixth up to Twelfth cabbage leaves.

It is known even by children that Egypt does not produce any Tobacco; it is known also that Lancashire does not produce any cotton and yet both these places are famous on account of their manufactures.

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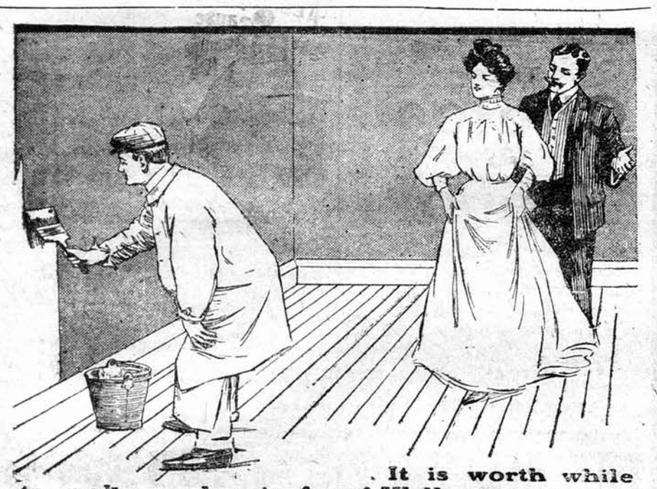

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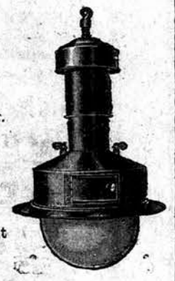

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This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate trial of this unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of hesitade and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

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Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are at work.

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THE VERY BEST IN ALL THE DUTCH HAVANAS.
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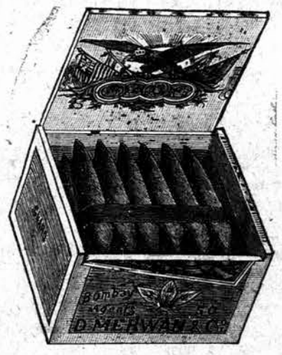

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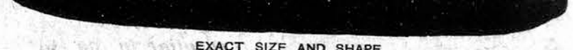

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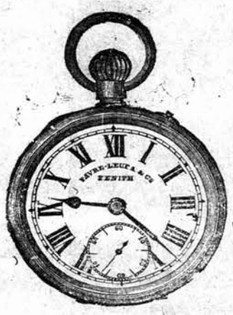

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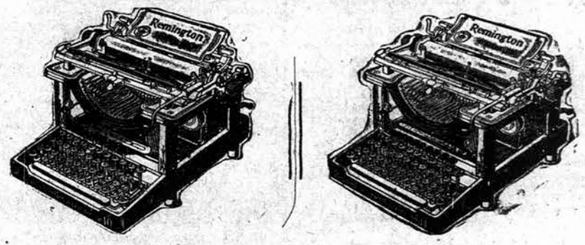

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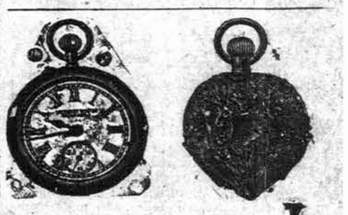

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